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MANITOBA

AND THE

Canadian Northwest

— AS —

A FIELD FOR SETTLEMENT.

A Plain Statement of Facts for Intending Emigrants.

By C. CLIFFE,

EDITOR OF "THE MAIL," BRANDON, MANITOBA.

BRANDON, MAN.:

AT THE MAIL STEAM BOOK AND JOB-PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

1884.



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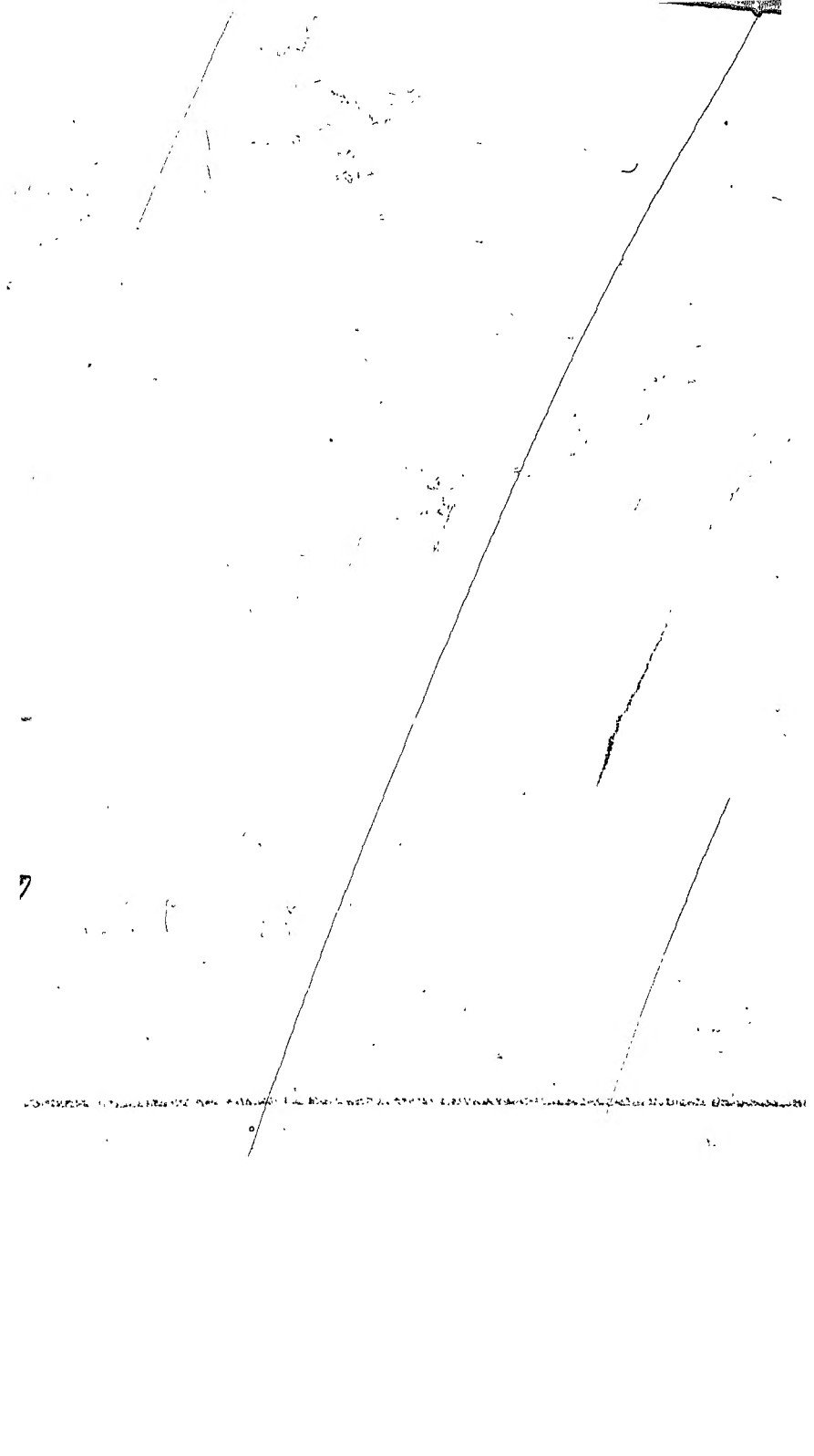
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PREFACE.

It requires but very few observations to introduce this little work to parties in quest of information on the Canadian Northwest; but at the same time a word might not be out of place. The writer has carefully examined most works already written on the resources, developed and otherwise, of this great country; and from his knowledge of the once "lone land," from a residence of several years, considers something of a more practical turn necessary, to properly inform the classes of immigrants most desired in the country. There are several comprehensive works in existence from the pens of very eminent men; but many of these are too voluminous and of too scientific a turn to be of that service to the classes of people most likely to emigrate, that is most desired. On the other hand, again, many of the works broadcast intended to supply the necessities of the times, were compiled when the speculative fever was rampant, and before the country had settled down to that quiet business groove that characterizes it to-day, and that must direct its course in the future: while again many others have been issued by interested parties for purely personal purposes. The object of this little work is to

plainly place things as they are, properly before the reader who is in quest of substantial information, free from all colouring originating from selfish aims.

We have aspired at nothing else, but to this end have made every effort to be faithful in spirit and in letter. Trusting, then, that it will serve the purpose for which it was designed, and give to the intending emigrant, that class of information so much desired before leaving his native country, to spend his remaining days in providing for the future of his family we cheerfully place it without any ceremony before an anxious public.

THE AUTHOR.



EMIGRATION.

THE NECESSITY FOR EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE, FROM A GENERAL VIEW.

While the statesmen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the whole of Europe, for that matter, are grappling with the difficulties in the way of restoring contentment in the over-populated districts of the Old World, to a disinterested spectator on the American continent, the path is clear enough. Legislation that abates the price of rents, that occasions a division of landed estates, among the tenantry, that encourages the growth of manufactures and industries in general for which there may be a spasmodic demand, may better the condition of the poorer classes of the Eastern Continent, and palliate suffering for the time, but all agencies combined can afford no permanent relief. These countries are over-populated, and emigration is the only permanent cure. In Europe, with its 3,800,000 square miles of territory, including its great area of northern inhospitable climate and unproductive soil, there are no less than 300,000,000 of living beings; or after making an allowance for bad land, lakes, rivers, townsites, etc., about 150 souls for every square mile (640 acres) of arable soil, and taking all the circumstances into account, those who have given the subject any measure of attention must conclude, the agricultural area is too limited for the consequent drain upon its resources. But while this is the

case with Europe in a general way, it is more particularly true of those portions of it, Great Britain and the countries on the Atlantic in whose welfare the people of the Western continent are more particularly interested. In this connection, a comparison of areas and population of the British Isles may not be out of place,

	POP.	AREA IN SQ. MILES
England and Wales.....	22,700,000	58,320
Scotland.....	3,360,000	30,685
Ireland.....	5,450,000	31,874
Total.....	31,510,000	120,879

After deducting for bad land, lakes, rivers, townsites, roads, etc., it will be seen from this table there are upwards of 100 people in these countries for every 640 acres of arable soil, or one to every six acres. It is true that in England a large percentage of the population is supported by imports paid for by the proceeds of manufactures, but the same cannot be said of the other islands constituting the Kingdom of Great Britain. The table furnished shows that in Ireland, where the people are most essentially agricultural, there are but two acres of land for every living being, and unless emigration is encouraged in every laudable, practicable way, this state of things must grow worse instead of better.

By the nature of things through conquests, changes of fortune—the natural results of time—the history of the world has repeated itself in Ireland, and all of the real property of the island has fallen into the hands of a few; and though the Imperial Government were to arbitrarily pass an Act that would dispossess the landlords of all their estates, apportion them without price among the population of those countries, and thus more than fully meet the demands and expectations of of certain enthusiastic, popular leaders; even these despotic measures could afford no permanent relief. The change might relieve the sufferings of the poorer classes for the time, but in the natural run of events, the lands would again gravitate into estates, and the masses in a generation or two would be no better off than those of this age. Ireland in particular must, because of the absence of minerals to any appreciable extent, and the same is true of Scotland to a great degree, remain an agricultural country, and the land to be tilled even under the most favorable legislation is of too limited an extent to serve the pressing demands of the people.

Now, supposing, for instance, to further

illustrate the point, the continent of America had never been discovered to this day, the 140,000,000 of white population living on the continent would augment the 300,000,000 of Europe by 50 per cent., and proportionately intensify the disabilities of the present inhabitants. If then the removal of that percentage has lessened the miseries of the lower classes of the east, and located many in prosperous nations of the west, abstractedly speaking, the removal from the east and the settle-ment in the west of an additional large percentage, would give those removing a favorable chance to better their lot, and pave the way to fortune for many emigrating who should otherwise spend their days in penury. As has been said above, there are but 3,800,000 of square miles of territory on the European Continent for its present extensive population, while the American Continent, with all the diversity of climate, natural and artificial productions, and development of industries, with four times the area of soil has less than half of the population offering in a special way inducements in the proportion of eight to one.

CANADA.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA UNEQUALLED AS A FIELD FOR IMMIGRATION.

It may be said, and truthfully, that no country becomes over populated while the natural exports can find a ready sale in other countries, and while the population can find steady employment at remunerative figures.

Had the Continent of America remained an importer of British wares, without manufacturing on its own account notwithstanding the limited area of the Islands, there would not be the necessity for emigration from the

old countries, that all common sense people admit there undoubtedly is. But the American Continent having commenced to manufacture all wares of which the raw materials can be readily and conveniently procured in the country, which embraces a long list of the necessities of the age, the exportation from Great Britain, and the consequent demand for labor, and with the latter the means of subsistence in the country must decline in proportion. And while manufacturing as well as agriculture, which go hand in hand to build up a prosperous nation, are extensively carried on in the United States of America, they are in proportion to population equally developed in the Dominion of Canada. Timber, minerals and many of the other materials used in manufacturing the necessities of the period are indigenous to the country, and the Government of the day has wisely, through a fostering tariff, admitted duty free, most of cost of the materials that are not indigenous thus enabling manufacturing to be carried on as profitably in Canada as in any other country on the face of the Globe. Last year, for instance, besides supplying local demands the value of exports including many manufactures amounted to \$98,085,804. against \$132,204,022. of imports, which, for a nation of the age of Canada, is an exhibition unsurpassed upon the face of the Globe. With an agricultural territory half that of the American continent, or 4,000,000. of square miles in area which is greater than the whole of Europe, artisans, merchants, business men, agriculturists—in short all classes of the community—can readily see that the Dominion offers inducements to settlers, homes for contented millions, unequalled, or even unapproached by any other country on the face of christendom.

The fisheries of Newfoundland and the eastern coast of Nova Scotia, the fisheries, iron, coal, gypsum, mining and agriculture of Nova Scotia; the lumbering exceeding in exportation \$3,000,000 annually, and ship-building of New Brunswick; the agriculture

of Prince Edward Island; the fisheries, agriculture, lumbering and commerce of Quebec; the varied—and almost illimitable as to timber—productions of Ontario, in its several localities; the mineral wealth and agricultural productions of British Columbia; and the unlimited field for the agriculturist in his varied tastes; the manufacturer, the laborer, and the industrious immigrant, of whatever inclination, in Manitoba and the Northwest, at once open up a field of “unlimited possibilities” in which the present and future generations can operate with unlimited scope and with unlimited general advantage. The country without exception is healthy; the longevity of Canadians taking foremost rank in vital returns; the form of government is the most popular in that the people have the choice of the representatives who make the laws; the school system is the most liberal upon the face of the globe—the educational institutions being largely supported by the state, and the remainder made up by tax on rateable property—virtually free to those who desire education and are otherwise without the means of obtaining it.

In religious matters the greatest of freedom is allowed, every citizen being permitted to worship as he pleases, the clergy are in sparsely settled portions of the country being supported, for the most part, from a general fund, and church edifices are erected wherever they are required.

Location and Climate, Both Favorable.

The southern boundary of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest is the 49th parallel, or the same latitude as the extreme south point of England, Paris in France, and Brussels in Germany; and as the territories run almost indefinitely north, they embrace, geographically speaking, the latitudes of the most favored countries of Europe, those in which agriculture and its kindred industries are carried on with the most successful results. They extend westerly to the Rocky Mountains, and the eastern limits are unde-

fined, pending the settlement of a difference between Ontario and the Dominion Government, but they will probably extend to Lake Superior, at longitude 90, and thus embrace a block of territory nearly as large as the whole of Europe. In the western and northern portions, the climate is colder than in the same latitudes of Europe, probably because the territories are unaffected by sea breezes; but in the western parts which are favored by the breezes from the Pacific after crossing the Rocky Mountains, the freezing in winter is less intense, although winter rains are much more prevalent in the valleys of the Bow, Belly, Saskatchewan and Red Deer Rivers, extending a distance of about 300 miles easterly, the snows and frosts are so light that cattle live out the whole season, and after becoming acclimatized, appear healthy and fat in the spring. In the east the frosts of winter are more intense, but snow is never to a depth to impede travel, and rarely falls to more than eighteen inches on a level, while the past winter the average depth was much below that. Although in the eastern and northern portions of the country, the frosts of winter are more severe on the whole, but because of the continued uniform dryness of the winters, they are felt no more keenly than in the more favored portions of the eastern Provinces. Very often there is scarcely a break in the clear, frosty weather of the winter months, except in an occasional day for a snowstorm. As the people expect this steady, freezing weather they dress for it, and as a result loss of life and accidents through frost are of more rare occurrence than in the other provinces of the Dominion. There are occasional storms, known as blizzards, which are nothing more than the drifting of the fine snow in the frosty weather before the wind on the open prairies, just such storms as would be in Ontario, if the country was level and clear of bush, and no winter thaws to occasion subsequent crusts on the snow. As, however, a resident of the country can invariably from the feeling of the atmosphere

tell the near approach of these storms, very little damage to life or property every happens through their agency. As a matter, of course, in the clear invigorating air of the country contagious diseases and epidemics are unknown, and rheumatism and lung diseases, except when brought to the country in an advanced stage, are rarely heard of.

The winter may be said to set in about the 15th of November, as a rule, though very often the rigors of the season do not commence until a month later, and the season usually lasts until the middle of March when sleighing, which is steady up to that time, affording every opportunity to market, get up firewood, and make every preparation for a busy season, breaks up a few weeks later. Those unfriendly to the country and their agencies have done much to misrepresent the winters of this country. They have painted them as being so severe that cattle cannot be cared for properly, and travel is at a standstill. But this is all the result of jealousy, if not something worse. There were not more than six days the past winter in which man and beast could not be out half a day at a time without any danger to life or liberty; and the writer has seen beef killed in the month of April that was fed on prairie grass alone the whole winter, as excellent an article as if fed on grain in the other provinces.

The spring commences about the middle of March, when the fields begin to lose their winter garb and don they grey—soon to be green—appearance, and very often seeding is begun the latter days of the month. This season, for instance, grain has been sown on the 20th of the month, in many parts of the country, and the entire crop was in by the 20th of May, ten days earlier than in the Province of Ontario. As machinery is used extensively the business of the season is attended to with despatch.

Summer speedily follows, the warm suns being experienced about the 1st of June, and lasting till out in September. As a result vegetation is very rapid, and it is not an

unfrequent occurrence to see wheat harvested in fifteen weeks after being sown. Some consider the winter frosts an evil, but in this country they are a blessing, as in coming from the ground until out in June, they keep, in the absence of the frequent rainfalls common to the other Provinces, the deep, rich soil moist until vegetation has attained sufficient progress to withstand a season of dry weather, if such should happen in June and July; but usually there are plentiful showers these months that advance growth with amazing rapidity. Harvesting begins generally in the latter part of August, and is finished early in September. As the ploughing is generally all done in the fall, and harrowing can profitably be done also as the frost in no way disturbs the level of the ground, as in the other Provinces, seeding is all done in a hurry in the early spring, and as a result the crops ripen nearly at the same time rendering the harvest a season of great activity, lasting only from ten to 20 days. Last season, a frost on the 27th of August did some damage to late crops in a few localities, and the fact of there being an insufficient number of wheat buyers on the market, the cry of "frozen wheat" militated very considerably against the prosperity of the farmers and damaged severely but altogether unnecessarily the reputation of the country. The rains of last summer were late coming, which threw the ripening season about ten days later than usual, and a slight frost in the evening named succeeding the rains, at a season much earlier than had been experienced in the country for more than a dozen years before, was the cause of all the trouble. Many of the crops affected were fully fit for reaping before that frost occurred, and could have been safely harvested had the farmers, many of whom were new in the country and

altogether unacquainted with the seasons, expected anything of the kind; but this will be all averted this season, and it is to be hoped all seasons of the future. When the ground is all prepared in the fall and the crops put in as soon in the spring as the snow is off, as was the case this year, there is little to fear from early frosts in the fall. In fact many farmers find that hard samples of wheat can be sown in the fall just late enough to prevent germination before the frosts set in, and the seed preserves well and has a start of from ten days to two weeks in the spring. Of this, old residents who have spent their lives in the country, are fully assured, to mature all kinds of grain necessary for successful farming, and to render this eventually the grain growing country for the consuming centres of the manufacturing countries of Europe, it is but necessary to sow and reap in the proper seasons as in other countries.

The autumn as a matter of course begins with the commencement of harvest, and lasts till November. Many consider this the most beautiful season of the year—a clear, dry atmosphere, agreeable and invigorating sun during the daytime, and cool but pleasant nights. The wet season of this country is of very short duration. Very often the spring passes over with no more than a shower or two, and it is seldom that rains are more frequent in the fall, and winter rains are an exceeding rarity. It is only in the summer season, by a wise arrangement of Providence when rains are essential to the growth of crops, that they fall to any appreciable extent. The seasons continue in this manner year in and year out, affording Manitoba and the Northwest the most uniform weather enjoyed by any country on the face of creation.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

A FIELD FOR FORTY MILLIONS OF INDUSTRIOUS SETTLERS.

In the preceding sections we dwelt upon the advisability of emigrating from the overpopulated portions of Europe, and upon the advantages of locating in British North America; but in this section and the remainder of the pamphlet, we intend to show the especial advantages of locating in the Canadian Northwest. From frequent conversations the writer has had with residents of the country, who have made visits to the old countries, to the scenes of their younger days, it is evident that the ignorance in the east as to the advantages and offerings of this country is alarming. Very little, notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject, is known in a practical way of the enormous resources of this country, of its producing powers, of its comparatively mild and undisputably healthy climate and of the general advantages it offers to the industrious emigrant who comes to the country with a determination to take off his coat, endure the drawbacks of pioneer life, to earn a competency in the future such as can be secured with the same labor and capital in no other country on the face of God's creation. The writer of these pages is in no way associated with railway companies; has no connection whatever with land companies; is under no instructions from the Government, and under no auspices

other than his own free will; and from a lengthy residence in the country where he has been a careful observer of all passing events and in daily contact with all classes of the community, he writes from a purely practical point of view, and with a desire to show things as they are to those in quest of countries and localities in which to better their condition in life.

In many instances, during the past three years, since the progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway gave new life to this country and practically commenced its career of progress, many came here expecting to make fortunes up in the thousands in a year or two, without capital and with the intention of enjoying them in the east the rest of their days; others again came with the expectation of securing land in the vicinity of cities and towns to spring up on railways yet to be located, as if by magic, and to seize a mine of wealth in that direction. Another class came to the country with means too limited for their ambition; they put in greater areas of crops than their resources would enable them to handle, under the least adversity; and so on of a hundred and one different classes whose expectations were out of all reasonable hope of proper fulfilment, and because many of these have been disappointed

the picture of the country can not be painted too dark to avenge their dissatisfied feelings. Several of these speculative adventurers have made money out of their less fortunate neighbors, and either remain in the country enjoying it, or are spending it at leisure in the east; but as the stories of the disappointed speculators travel much more rapidly than those of their successful neighbors, it is a comfort of the effect of the former that the honest Manitoban finds the most difficulty in the old world as well as in the more eastern Provinces of the Confederation. There is, however, one practical argument available, and wherever it has been applied, it has never been known to fail—the industrious emigrant who comes to this country with expectations not in excess of his purse, and with a determination to bear with the disadvantages of pioneer life, which are as nothing compared with those of the early settler in the eastern Provinces or the United States of America, immediately meets with a handsome reward for his labors and industry. As there have been in this country all manner of wild goose speculations, such as have existed and collapsed in Australia, California, and other speculative scenes, known to fame, it is useless to spend space and time in following their shadows and fighting the marks these shadows have left, and are still leaving, behind, so we content ourselves dealing with the real, and representing the true resources and bonafide opportunities in this country of buoyant atmosphere, vigorous climate, immense natural resources and unlimited capabilities, trusting that a practical common sense representation of the facts supported by the testimony of several of the oldest and most reliable residents will bear their legitimate fruit.

THE SOIL

Preceminently Adapted for Agriculture and Stock-Raising.

It could hardly be expected that in a terri-

tory the size of the Canadian Northwest, embracing an area as large as the whole of Europe, there should be no bad land. Inarable tracts are here; but unlike those of some other countries they are found to be a valuable possession in other directions.

From a meridian about a degree east of Winnipeg, and easterly to Lake Superior, a distance of about 90 miles, and north of the lake, the face of the country is very rough and and uninviting, except for its beautiful scenery. It is covered with many beautiful lakes, rivers, muskegs (deep mire holes in plain language), hills and rocks. In many sections there are valuable forests, and the unevenness of the country occasions many waterfalls, which as time rolls on, will be utilized for water power for several purposes. Already, from a few experiments made, this country is found to abound in minerals, and may yet produce the elements for making Manitoba and the Northwest a great manufacturing country. As exploration has been made but to a limited extent, it is premature to speculate upon the hidden wealth of this great belt of country.

To the west of this meridian and to the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of about 1,400 miles, and extending northerly to an average distance of say 350 miles from the boundary, lies the great wheat growing district of the Northwest. As you proceed westward from Winnipeg the wheat growing belt extends more northerly, reaching as far as 650 miles from the American boundary at the base of the Rockies, in the neighborhood of the Peace River. Like an isothermal line its boundary is uneven being generally determined by the altitude of the place, the strata of the surface, river basins, slopes and other natural circumstances, constituting a territory 1400 miles in length, with an average breadth of 350 miles, and comprising 490,000 square miles of territory, or 313,600,000 acres. To the average reader this is almost incomprehensible, and to simplify, we remark, it would constitute two million farms of 160

acres each and locate ten millions of a farming community—computing five persons to a family located on every 160 acres.

Although crops are found to mature and yield a bountiful harvest in nearly every part of this great area, the tract is dotted with patches of small extent, as in every other country, where it will require the hand of industry to produce a paying return. In many of these sections drainage is required; and other tracts that are, in the face of such great areas of easily worked land, considered unproductive, will in the future be converted to good account, as pastures for herds of cattle or large flocks of sheep.

With the two exceptions named these patches of high and low lands, this great stretch of country is one expanse of prairie, in some parts low and level and in others undulating, but in all sections a fertile soil awaiting the labor of millions of people who are at present dragging out a precarious existence in the crowded and unhealthy cities of the east.

The extreme fertility of this expanse of country is attributable to three or more causes. In the first place scientists have concluded it is for the most part of vegetable formation, the accumulation of decaying vegetable matter for ages in the distant past. Added to this the ashes of frequent and periodically recurring prairie fires destroying trees, shrubs, and grasses in their march, and but for which the country would be as well timbered as the eastern Provinces, and there is sufficient to form the depth and richness of soil peculiar to the country. The remains of animals roaming over the country for past centuries have also added their quota to give the surface its great depth and exceeding richness. The operations of the numerous small animals to be found in the prairies of the muskrat and squirrel species in burrowing through the surface, have done much to mix the soils and render them as productive as they are. Throughout the length and breadth of this area, the surface is for the most part

a black loam, sandier on the higher ground than in the valleys and basins of rivers, resting on a tenacious clay varying in depth from two to one hundred feet. Scientists agree that nitrogen is the principal element of fertility in soil, and while this in most of the richest fields of England does not exceed 0.25 per cent. experiments made from surfaces taken at Brandon, Selkirk and Winnipeg find an average of 0.41, or nearly double that of England.

The large percentage of silica found by analysis proves beyond a doubt that the soil is par excellence adapted to the growth of wheat.

The native grasses on these prairies are said to be upwards of 40 varieties, and all abundant in foliage. These grasses unlike the growth of the eastern Provinces, are comparatively free from clumps or stems; or, in other words, each clump or stem is well decorated with leaves, in many cases from ten to twenty against the two or three of the eastern product. To the well informed, observing agriculturist, the importance of this cannot be over estimated. It at once indicates that the native growth is easily digested, exceedingly nutritious, and supplies the fattening element, for which grain has to be fed in the eastern Provinces.

The chief varieties of these grasses are known as top or cedar, pea grass or wild vetch, the beaver hay, the Scotch grass—a great favorite, and the upland hay. It is scarcely necessary to add these vary in size and growth the coarser being found in the lower districts, and the finest of June grass at the greatest elevation.

MANITOBA'S GROWTH.

A Marvel in Itself.

Nothing, we fancy, to the careful reader can more satisfactorily show the development of a country from year to year than its growing trade with the outsideworld, as that trade is invariably in proportion with the rate

of advancement within. The trade of British Columbia as shown by the Canadian Trade and Navigation returns, showing customs collections for the past year as a fraction over \$16 per head of the population, may appear large, from the simple fact, that from its geographical position it is compelled to do nearly all its business with the United States, and will until interprovincial business springs up by the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway. But the same is not true of Manitoba and the Northwest. By means of the Canadian tariff, which is rapidly developing the hidden resources of the country in every quarter, a heavy interprovincial as well as a large international trade is experienced year by year. Our imports from the United States for the four last years are as follows :

Years.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
1880.....	\$ 784,865	\$ 49,118	\$ 833,983
1881.....	1,381,683	115,303	1,496,986
1883.....	3,699,249	807,371	4,506,620
1884.....	6,368,849	1,868,360	8,237,209

As the lumber, locomotives, animals, coal, &c., used in the construction of the C. P. R. were free and unenumerated, it is safe to say, they, during that period, would augment these figures by something over four millions more. To these figures may be added several thousands entered at Fort McLeod, Fort Walsh, and Wood Mountain from Montana and adjoining American districts besides. For the years 1882 and 1883, our trade with the eastern Provinces was \$11,034,839 and \$14,197,077 respectively.

But the trade of the country does not end with these figures. Our merchants and wholesale firms have done a considerable through importation from the eastern continent besides these figures, in the total amounting to \$858,017, and \$1,804,679. The items constituting these figures being teas from China and Japan, wines from France and Spain, and earthenware from Germany, for the most part.

The Exports.

The exports for the past year as reported by the American Consul at Winnipeg, were as follows :

To United States.....	\$ 402,828 00
To Great Britain.....	504,935 00
To Eastern Canada	935,718 00
Total.....	\$1,843,481 00

A large portion of the item for eastern Canada is made up 400,000 bushels of wheat, (value, \$351,848); 40,000 barrels of flour, (value, \$239,584). Of the export to the United States \$72,490 represented furs, \$41,636 hides, and \$27,191 wheat. Nearly the entire shipment to Great Britain was of furs by the Hudson's Bay Co.

A full statement of our trade as reported by the American Consul is as below :

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Canada.....	\$14,197,577	\$ 935,738	\$15,131,795
United States..	8,495,986	402,828	8,898,813
Great Britain...	1,539,240	504,935	2,044,175
France.....	26,228	.....	26,228
Belgium.....	12,251	.....	12,251
Spain.....	5,510	.....	5,500
Germany.....	4,392	.....	4,391
Japan.....	3,714	.....	3,704
China.....	1,721	.....	1,720
Holland.....	1,857	.....	1,877
Portugal.....	1,707	.....	1,757
West Indies....	851	.....	851
Australia.....	500	.....	500
Prussia.....	383	.....	383
Bohemia.....	201	.....	201
Switzerland....	60	.....	60
British Guiana..	60	.....	60
Total.....	24,291,767	1,843,481	26,135,248

Adding to the revenue about \$52,000 as collected in the Northwest, and supposing the population of the country to have increased from 1881 to 220,000, the rate of revenue of the country to the Dominion Government would be about \$14.50 per soul against the \$4.18 of Ontario.

To complete the statement showing the comparative growth of the country, we can do no better than give its entire imports, exports and customs from 1872, when provincial institutions were first established, down to the present time :

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Revenue
1872....	\$ 1,438,585	\$ 295,452	\$1,779,37	\$ 47,839
1873....	1,284,257	256,324	1,544,580	48,074
1874....	2,438,990	555,333	2,990,313	67,473
1875....	1,665,478	437,547	2,453,126	171,427
1876....	318,910	672,606	2,491,057	253,045
1877....	1,876,753	695,970	2,572,720	192,440
1878....	2,545,421	849,725	3,395,146	223,530
1879....	3,422,375	537,573	3,959,647	265,825
1880....	4,337,686	518,665	5,356,333	238,287
1881....	7,360,740	636,197	7,996,937	437,590
1882....	10,199,772	871,614	11,071,386	1,074,553
1883....	24,291,767	1,843,481	26,135,243	1,816,790

These figures speak more forcibly than any language we can employ, and must convince the observing reader that this country, notwithstanding anything that may be said by interested jobbers or disappointed Canadian speculators, is in an onward course, and must ere long take a foremost rank among the sisters of the Canadian Confederacy.

FUEL AND TIMBER.

An Abundance in the Country.

The general reader and the intending emigrant looking toward the Canadian Northwest, who make no special enquiry, are very apt to form the opinion that by "prairies" are meant broad stretches of low, wet land, with long grass, without any timber, and as a consequence an unenviable country for the settler, with a long and dreary winter before him. We have shown in other articles that except in occasional patches, the country is neither low nor marshy; that it is undulating, and possesses all the diversity of elevations peculiar to other countries, and has as a matter of fact much larger areas of unbroken land than are to be found in other countries of the world. These tracts are interspersed with beautiful lakes, traversed by meandering rivers and streams, and both usually skirted with timber of different growths. The most commonly accepted theory is that but for the fires that have periodically overrun the country in ages past, in

great areas at a time, fed by the long, native grass, the entire territory would be as well wooded as the other Provinces of Canada.

As the spread of these fires has been intercepted by the intervention of hills, rivers and lakes, the skirtings of timber alluded to are easily accounted for, and these are, the country over, in sufficient bulk to serve the people with fuel and fencing material for a long time to come. There are a few plains, in extent some of them perhaps from fifty to seventy-five miles long, and from forty to seventy-five miles in width, in which but little timber is to be met with, but these tracts are but few in number, and need not be occupied centrally until provision is further advanced for the development of the coal mines of the country. In homesteading, the Government has very wisely provided for the requirements of the settlers. They have withheld the timbered lands bordering the rivers and lakes from general sale, surveyed them into lots of 20 acres each, which are for sale at \$5 (£1) per acre to homesteaders whose homesteads do not possess sufficient wood for the ordinary requirements of the farm.

There are, however, immense forests of building and other timbers, the best of pine, spruce, maple, cottonwood, poplar, tamarack, &c., all useful woods, in the neighborhood of Rainy Lake, for a long distance up the Assiniboine, in the Boyne settlement, southwest of Winnipeg, near the Bow and other north-western rivers, and covering a great part of the whole northern country.

As soon as the Canadian Pacific is completed, which will be in about two years' time, branch roads will be built into the wooded country where saw mills will be erected, and building timber furnished at as low figures as will procure it in many portions of the other Provinces.

Leaving the question of wood out of the consideration altogether, Providence has wisely directed a fuel supply for this northwestern country. It is now ascertained that the

whole of the Souris country is underlaid with thick seams of a good lignite coal. It is not, of course, as durable an article as the anthracite specimens of England, Nova Scotia, or Pennsylvania, but burns readily, makes a good heat, and is in every way a very desirable article of fuel. When the South-Western railway is extended to that section which will doubtless be within a year, Winnipeg should have coal from these mines at \$5 or \$6 per ton. Beds are found here eight feet in thickness, they underlie an area of about 130 square miles, and consequently contain in a rough estimate about 900,000,000 tons, a sufficiency for the country for many years to come.

Already an almost inexhaustible supply of lignite has been discovered and developed to a considerable extent at Medicine Hat about 530 miles west of Winnipeg, on the line of the C. P. R. The past winter these mines have supplied Winnipeg, Brandon, and several points along the road with the principal portion of their fuel supply, and it is so near the surface that it can be dug and placed on the cars at about \$4 per ton. In short, investigation proves that a great portion of the whole western country from the 110th meridian to the Rockies and back to the 60th parallel is dotted with large sections of coal-bearing strata, while very valuable seams of the best of anthracite have been found in the Cascade range west of the Rockies. Then on the Pacific slope again the most valuable forests and coal mines are known to exist in almost illimitable supply. In the vicinity of the Belly and Bow Rivers seams are known to exist in great breadth, varying from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons to the square mile. These facts, which have all been demonstrated by actual experiment, prove that the coal supply of the Canadian Northwest is no longer a matter of speculation or doubt. The river and lake banks provide sufficient timber for fuel for local purposes, for the present generation; the vast timber forests when pierced by the visits of the iron horse

will yield sufficient building timber for generations yet unborn; and the immense coal-beds will furnish fuel for the denizens of the cities and towns, for the manufactories yet to be developed, for the use of the steamboats and the railways for all time to come. There is no longer ground for doubt in these directions, it only requires the events of time to satisfy the world Manitoba and the Northwest are inexhaustibly supplied with these essentials of progress and prosperity.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Next to fuel, the water supply of any country is a matter of vital importance to the intending settler. Without an ample supply of good water for man and beast, a country is undesirable for settlement no matter what may be its advantages in other directions. A glance at the map of the Canadian Northwest must convince the observer, even in the absence of other information, that this country is specially favored. The numerous lakes and rivers of the country to be found every where at easy distances from one another, and most of which are fed by springs afford ample assurance of a plentiful supply in this extensive country. There are areas in which well water of the best cannot be conveniently obtained because of alkaline substances in the soil, but these are very rare; and it is found that even in these a plentiful supply of an excellent article can be obtained by boring to a depth. The surface water in the vicinity of Winnipeg is found to contain more or less of an unsavory ingredient; but from a short distance west until you reach the plains near Regina, except in an occasional small patch, water of the best and purest can be found at a depth of from ten to twenty feet. At Regina deep shafts have to be sunk, but by their aid an excellent article can be obtained. To the west of Moose Jaw, for a distance of a few miles, and in another belt to the east of Swift Current good water is not readily obtained, the nature of the soil being the

direct cause. In that district there are large deposits of tenacious clay, almost pure aluminum, that is clay without porosity, lying near the surface. The under currents of water in these sections are, therefore, forced to follow the underlying strata of gravel beneath. Where these clay beds are thinnest, and the gravel nearest the surface, water is, as a matter of course, more easily obtained. This difficulty, however, although readily overcome, is confined to a small tract of central Assiniboia; westerly and throughout the whole of the Province of Alberta, between that and the Rocky Mountains, there are some of the clearest and most beautiful streams, fed by springs, and running through courses of gravel, that are to be met with in any portion of the explored world. In these streams, at a depth of from 10 to 20 feet, fish can be seen playing at the bottom; and those who have made more particular observations assert they can see a ten cent silver piece at that depth. Of course no one can doubt the healthfulness and advantage of such extensive supplies of the acqua pura, surrounding an agricultural country.

The Farmers' Agitation.

Nearly every one in the east has heard of the Farmers' agitation league of last autumn, which reached its zenith in January and February, and which has gradually subsided until there is now nothing left but the smouldering embers covered by piles of ashes of various hues. This movement had reached such a height during the winter, that from reports sent east, many in the other Provinces who did not know the circumstances, believed the country was on the verge of rebellion, so inflammatory were the articles written for the Press, and the letters sent to personal friends. The fever has now, however, subsided and but for the injury it has done the country abroad there would be but little cause to regret the results. Many who have been leaders in the upturning seeing the rashness of their course have settled down to business

again, and will become the better and more industrious citizens from the experience they have gained.

To the outsider, but little was known of the origin of the movement and less of the fuel that fed the flames. With these suppositions and conjectures had their way, and it is for this reason so much injury has been done. Many in eastern Canada, the United States and England, from the information they received, arrived at the conclusion the Government were intentionally persecuting the people for some unexplained reason, after the manner of some Asiatic potentates; others thought that the natural productiveness of the country was so much misrepresented that thousands had been brought here and forced to the verge of starvation because of the deficiency of crops. But neither of these conclusions is founded on fact.

It may be true that every feature of the Land Regulations of the Dominion Government is not just perfection; but the aim of the Government is to make the whole as near it as possible—to establish such laws as will locate as many bona fide settlers in the country in the most comfortable way compatible with the condition of things, and at as little expense to the settler as possible. To accomplish this requires a great deal of thought and a little judicious experiment. The principle in men to speculate is so great that in a new country, with the promise of Manitoba and the Northwest, the efforts of the Government to defeat that object and to protect the real settler have to be well and skillfully employed. It often turns out that the object of a regulation of to-day is rendered partially inoperative, because of the ingenuity of a schemer, in sometime afterwards, and a change is found necessary in the interests of the country. But that such is the case in this country is not at all to be wondered at, as the American Government who have been experimenting with their homestead system for the last fifty years, find it in a crude state still, greatly inferior to that of Manitoba,

as a comparison in the sequel will show, and open to further revision. The changes in this country though all for the country's welfare have disturbed the calculations of some aspirants for wealth without labor or industry, and hence their cry of dissatisfaction with the Government.

Believing that, from the rapidity with which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company pushed through the construction of the main line, which is found necessary in order to complete their own eastern connections with the lines in the eastern Provinces, to give the company their own outlet winter as well as summer to the Atlantic seaboard, to guarantee cheap freights for the exports from, and imports to, the Northwest, projected branch lines would be constructed with equal spirit, many took up land on the line of the proposed roads, went into grain raising on a large scale, going heavily into debt for machinery, and failing to realize their expectations, find themselves in an undesirable financial condition. These people were among the first to kindle the fire of disaffection last fall, and the politicians opposed to the government, to bring grists to their mill, and strengthen their party in the country, took advantage of these peoples' spirit of discontent to help them along with their political project. Had these settlers, instead of sowing from forty to three hundred acres of wheat the first year of their settlement, going in debt for the machinery to sow and harvest it, cropped simply what they could manage within themselves, raised pork, dairy products, vegetables, &c.,—in short gone into mixed farming—the products of which would readily sell to advantage, and spent the remainder of their time improving their farms, and wait patiently for a year or two until the railways were built, the eastern world would have heard none of their complaints. The parents of many Canadian settlers who were among the disappointed Manitobans referred to, had to exercise years and years of patience before they secured the railway and other

shipping facilities the Manitobans hoped to secure in a twelvemonth after settlement. Nations do not, as a rule, grow with such rapidity, and they are none the less desirable ones to live in because they are not blessed with what many Manitoban agitators desired—a mushroom development—an expanded flower in a night. These cries of discontent have done so much to damage the credit of the railway Company, as well as the natural resources of the country in the English money market, that instead of hastening the construction of branch roads, they are only retarding their progress. It is mainly upon the value of the lands the Company have received from the Government, that they secure credit abroad to build the roads, and every cry raised to damage the credit of the country only delays the realization of local railways. The country will bear any amount of honest and impartial criticism, but misrepresentations damage nations no matter what may be their resources. As we have said the Government is, however, giving large grants of valuable lands and extensive subsidies in money to construct these railways, and they will be built and that too in the near future.

As has already been stated the Company are exercising most commendable energy to complete their eastern outlet, back of Lake Superior. During the summer they are able to make their own connections, by three of the finest steamers that ever navigated the lakes, but last winter they were, and the coming winter they will be, at the mercy of American lines for an outlet. In about two years from the present (June, 1884), the eastern end of the railway will be completed, but till then they will not be able to give the rates in the winter, though every body is satisfied with those of the summer, they much desire to give. There being on this account a slightly higher price, during the winter months, for wheat in the northern States than there is in this country, the comparison again disturbs the mind of the impatient, unreasonable settler.

The Government, too, with a spirit of most commendable patriotism, and to make Canada what the United States have become through the enforcement of the same policy, have adopted a tariff leading to the growth of manufactures in every conceivable branch of industry in the country. Previous to the enforcement of this tariff the Americans had the whole run of Canada employing Canadian artisans and mechanics to manufacture goods to supply the Canadian market again. To change this undesirable state of affairs and to give employment to our own people and keep our money circulating amongst ourselves, the Government put on a tariff shutting out many of these American wares, and leading to their development at home. As might naturally be expected, then, until these goods were manufactured to an extent at home, and until competition became developed, the prices on this of the line were slightly in excess of those in the United States. Forgetting, under these circumstances, that the United States were compelled to import from Canada, Great Britain and many other portions of the world many of the necessities of life, such as teas, coffees, woollens, tweeds, silks, &c. &c., upon which very high duties were levied, and that as a consequence, while the American farmer got his reaping machine, which would last half a life time, a little cheaper than his Manitoba neighbor, he paid more every day for articles the Manitobans got at reasonable figures. Further on in this work, from a comparison of tariffs, we will convince those who are open to conviction, that, taken all in all, living to a Manitoba farmer is cheaper than it is to his neighbor across the line. The politician and the soured settler, who met with misfortunes because of his own mistakes, the result of inexperience or greed, however, do not consider matters carefully in all their bearings—they jump at conclusions, and censure everybody and everything as a cause of their misfortunes.

Others again came to the country, because

of the reports that went from here two years ago of the fortunes made by speculating in town lots, expecting to realize competencies in farming in a year or two, without the slightest knowledge of the business. They expected they could wear kid gloves, when they should be out to be in the fields with their sleeves rolled up, shoot prairie chickens four to five months in the year, ride in carriages as many more, and grow crops in each season that would sell for fabulous prices—that the farms again, would in a year or two spring into value as if by magic, and in this way make pocketfuls of money in a short time. These people, too, have met with disappointment, and of course it took but little coaxing to induce them to join the ranks of the politico-disaffected army.

To these elements we might add the bitten own lot speculator; the man who made his thousands two years ago by dabbling in town lots, and subsequently failed. At that time town-sites, on beautifully drawn maps were sprung upon the market, and because the country got a name by the opening up of the railway, values rose and rose, as stocks rise in an excited market, and many made piles of money. Those who stepped aside with their receipts, were the lucky ones, and those who stuck to the gambling, as no other name is so appropriate, found the halter tighten about their necks until they became financially choked, and during the disaffection of the farmers they readily joined in the fray. If we add to these causes of dissatisfaction, or rather sources of disappointment, the unreasonably low price paid for wheat by the two or three grain buyers in the whole country, through a combination among themselves, using the cry of frozen grain as a justification for their legalised robbery, the whole position is fully explained. We have mentioned in another section that a slight frost had occurred last year on the 27th of August, which did some damage to the late crops of the whole of western America as far south as the southern part of Illinois, and east to the

central portion of Ontario, which was most exceptional, and the unprincipled dealers made use of that circumstance to keep down the price of grain. Had the outside world known the quantity of good grain there was for sale in the country, there would have been plenty of buyers in the market to create sufficient competition to offer proper prices, as there will be for all time in the future, and that trouble would have been averted.

All these causes, which are purely circumstantial, and are in no way attributable to either bad government, inferior soil, unsatisfactory climate, unsuitable seasons, or other governmental or natural deficiencies, combined led to the dissatisfaction which culminated in accomplishing so much injury for the country. Many have since seen the folly of their actions, and by settling down to labor with the increased care experience naturally teaches, are individually likely to profit by the results.

The great aim of all who desire to do the country justice, and its natural resources call for no favors, is to endeavor to correct the injury done by dishonest representations whether in public or private correspondence.

There are a few minor matters in which the Federal Government might effect changes that would result in the country's advantage; but as they could only serve the country indirectly no great inconvenience is experienced by the operation of regulations as they are. The Government are, however, giving their closest attention to the requirements of the country and the people, and are endeavoring to give justice to both through all constitutional avenues.

The agitating farmers, for instance, wanted the administration of all the public lands placed in the hands of the Provincial government to become a source of revenue to the Province; but all sensible people must see if they were disposed of in this way their possession would be prejudicial rather than beneficial to the country. As they are, the Federal Government creates the one-half into free

homesteads; and if the Province possessed them, to defray the costs of administration it would have to sell them at some figure, and this would retard rather than encourage immigration, and more especially so if it bore the expenses of immigration that are now defrayed by the Federal authorities. But this is making a demand whose righteousness is not supported by precedent or history. When in 1792, for instance, the Province of Ontario was first clothed with independent authority, the best Lord Simcoe could announce at the first Parliament, at Niagara, was that the Imperial authorities had given the local government one-seventh of the public domain within its boundaries. The Home government retained the balance as compensation to U. E. Loyalists, rewards for distinguished services &c. &c., and from the revenues arising from this, and the slender receipts of customs and a few minor resources, the Legislature was compelled to make itself self-sustaining. The fact, however, that the Dominion authorities have within the last few days added another two hundred thousand dollars a year to the Provincial subsidy, to aid in the continuation of Municipal improvements, the encouragement of schools and the advancement of the country generally, is evidence they are studying the country's wants with every consideration. We have said the producing powers of the country are unsurpassed, if indeed they are equalled on the face of the earth; the climate is healthy and salubrious; the seasons are enjoyable from most points of view—in short the country is all that an enterprising, industrious people, willing to bear with the inconveniences of pioneer life, can look for, and it only requires the experience readily acquired, and the capital to make a proper start in any thing pertaining to agriculture in the country, to ensure success in much less time than must be spent in any other country to acquire the same competence and the same standing in the profession. Persons desiring to locate in this great country may rest assured that everything that can be

done by the government will be done with all possible despatch, to develop its natural resources; to make it attractive and convenient for settlers; and progressive and profitable for every class of the community.

A COMPARISON.

Decidedly Favorable to Manitoba.

Nothing can at any time more satisfactorily show, to a mind open to conviction, the natural developing powers of any country, under fair circumstances, than an impartial comparison of its past with that of another country whose growth is generally accepted as highly satisfactory, from every reasonable point of view. For our present purpose, to represent Manitoba abroad as its interests demand, we make a brief comparison of its history with that of the Province of Ontario, the most progressive of the other six sisters of the Dominion Confederacy.

Although the old city of Kingston was founded by Frontenac in 1672, before Niagara sometime, and several other settlements were made about the same time, the growth of Ontario made but little progress until after the Treaty of Paris in 1763, by which the greater portion of the French possessions on the American continent was ceded to Great Britain. During the wars of four years before, the country was devastated in every direction, and the few settlements that had been made were either destroyed or so badly deranged that it took several years to effect a recovery. The last acts in the historic drama of that period, however, were the surrender of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, and the entire capitulation of Canada to British rule. On that memorable thirteenth of September morning when the gallant Wolfe encountered the no less gallant Montcalm to decide the fate of the nation, the future of British rule hung by a slender hair. By the blood of about six hundred English and perhaps a thousand French, Canada, however, passed into the hands of Great

Britain, and, for aught the present knows, forever. But as "the paths of glory lead but to the grave," the victory was won by the death of two of the bravest generals the world has ever seen. History does not rank them with the Caesars, the Nelsons, and the Wellingtons, but they were gallant none the less. The jealousies and peculiarities of the races for a time, and the subsequent difficulties with the Indians, led by such eloquent chiefs as Pontias, retarded settlement for a period; and the American rebellion a few years afterwards, in which Canada became the battleground, kept back the growth of the country by several years.

The lack of wisdom of the Commonwealth, and the repression of Charles II. seemed to have been adopted by their successors. The colonists of American territory were taxed without their consent; in commerce their shipping was discriminated against, and when the endurance of the colonists could bear blundering and incapacity no longer, they struck for liberty and gained it, by the loss of many valuable lives.

Whether the country could have been retained as an appendage of the British Crown, under more favorable consideration, for all time, is a matter of mere speculation; but the blundering of the British rulers of those days, was none the less a serious detriment to the Canadian colonies.

At the close of this war about ten thousand U. E. Loyalists settled in Ontario (then Upper Canada) and greatly augmented the population of that period. The constitutional act of 1791 gave Upper Canada its boundaries, and established a form of Provincial Government. The first Parliament convened at Niagara, which had then about 500 inhabitants. The year following, Lord Simcoe opened it with much eclat, British law civil and criminal, and freehold tenure were introduced, with two houses, one selected by the Crown and the other chosen by the people. Instead, however, of handing over the whole of the land to the Provincial Government

for revenue purposes, as the agitators of Manitoba claim is the right of this Province, the Imperial authorities after providing estates for the U. E. Loyalists and other distinguished people, gave but one-seventh of the residue to the Provincial Government, one-seventh to the clergy, and retained the other five-sevenths to be apportioned as they thought proper afterwards. In that year the Newark (Niagara) Gazette, the first paper in the Province, made its first appearance. In five years afterwards the Parliament was removed to York (Toronto) when the first log building in the place had to be erected for the reception of the peoples' representatives. In 1806, the Guardian the second paper in the Province, was published, which, from its attacks on the government was driven to greater straits for an existence, than is a Conservative paper in Manitoba, though even under the ban of the "Farmers' agitation," and in 1809, a census showed the population of the Province to be seventy thousand people, with a revenue of £7,000 from customs and similar sources. There was nothing at the time but wooden buildings in the Province, no roads, but blazed tracks through the bush, and but four resident clergymen in the country. This was in twenty years after a Provincial government was established.

Although during the war of 1812-14, to the equal of which Manitoba has fortunately been a stranger, the country suffered considerable privations, by the Treaty of Ghent a peace was restored which the country has happily enjoyed unbroken to the present; and which it is likely to enjoy for generations in the future from the experience both interested nations have gained through the troubles of the past.

At the close of the war manufacturing may be said to have taken its rise—a bank was established at Kingston and immigration set in and swelled the population to 7 souls per square mile of the territory so far taken up.

In those days (1851) but \$10,000 was voted to defray the expenses of civil govern-

ment, though the population was 120,000 people, and with less than 200,000 people the Province of Manitoba is able to appropriate five times that amount to defray the expenses of government. And while some in Manitoba complain because the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and the Government hold lands that are not liable to taxation, as militating against settlement, yet the same state of things existed in Ontario until out in 1840, and with a vestige remaining until the present. In 1830 the cry in Ontario was against the clergy reserves, one seventh of the wild lands, as impeding settlement, defrauding the revenues, and especially unjust as contributing to the support of but one church alone to the exclusion of the others equally deserving. In those days too another grievance was the outgrowth of the distribution of customs. As a matter, of course, the greater part of the revenues of the entire Canadian territory was collected at Montreal and Quebec, and Ontario received but one-eighth of the total, and suffered through this inequality till the time of the Trade Act in 1832. No provision was made for a school system till 1816 twenty-four years after the establishment of a local government, though Manitoba has had one since the first day it became a Province, aided by government. Until within forty years ago, the people of Ontario suffered from an inability to express their own convictions at the polls. The governors selected their own councillors, who were generally government officers, sheriffs, judges, &c., besides, and thus virtually ignored the wishes of the people, while from the first Manitoba has been favored with responsible government, and all the consequent advantages enjoyed by the people of Great Britain upon their highly favored Isles. If the people of Manitoba do not like their laws or their law makers, they have an opportunity every four years to select representatives, constituting the government, who will carry out their wishes, and annually they have in their own hands the constitution of their municipal

b. lies; whose regulations affect them more directly. These reforms were effected in the eastern Provinces through the loss of blood, the rebellion of 1837, but in this country they were guaranteed by the form of government given the people with the autonomy of the Province.

In 1839, three years before the union of the Provinces, the population of the country reached four hundred and fifty thousand people, or double that of Manitoba at the present day; and its revenues, to run the machinery of the government, support schools, pay off rebellion losses, &c., did not exceed \$320,000, much less than that of Manitoba with its increase the other day, and which necessitated a deficit of \$40,000 in the finances. From this comparison, it is seen the population of Manitoba has grown from 10,000 in 1870, at confederation to 200,000 to-day in fourteen years, while it took from 1792 to 1830, or thirty-eight years, to make the same increase in Ontario, and it took forty-two years of government existence in our sister Province to raise the provincial revenue possessed by Manitoba at this moment. It took, too, no less than sixty years of provincial life to develop a single mile of railway in Ontario, while Manitoba with fourteen years' existence possesses no less than 400 miles of road in successful operation, conveying all the products of the farm to excellent markets in the lapse of a few hours after shipment. It is true that Ontario is greatly in advance of this Province at the present, in several directions, but it is vastly behind it, in others. All we require is capital, enterprising population, &c., to develop, taking age and such circumstances into consideration. The fact is that Manitoba advances as much in one year as any of the other Provinces do in five times that period. The foundations of all municipal improvements are laid, to be extended as settlement proceeds; an excellent system for colleges, and high and common schools has been adopted, to be spread as the requirements of the country call for it; churches

are on an equality, and are aided by the denominations in the other Provinces until all appointments are self-sustaining—in fact there is nothing wanting but the immigration of an industrious and enterprising people to take possession of the land, given away in homesteads by the Dominion Government, and sold by companies at a mere nominal figure, with the necessary capital to settle and make improvements, as enterprise and ambition would naturally suggest.

FRUIT.

Perhaps the principal inconvenience experienced by the settler in this country, who has been fully accustomed to the advantages of advancement in the old countries and the older Provinces, is the absence of fruit. The sons and daughters, resident here, of parents who planted and cultivated large orchards in other parts of the world, consider it quite a hardship to be deprived of the products of the orchard, and vainly try to imagine, more particularly in passing through the country on trains, that the native oak and poplar shrubberies are in reality the orchards they have been their lifetime accustomed to in other parts of the world; but the imagination is misleading, the hope is not to be realised, although it is not improbable that experiment will yet lead to the successful growth of many of the more important kinds of fruit in this country of almost unlimited capabilities. So far experiments with the apple, in Manitoba, have not proved a success, although the crab flourishes, and several varieties of the hardier kinds of the larger fruit are grown with partial success in many parts of the Province. Some horticulturists advance the argument that on account of the rapidity with which the warm suns of summer succeed the frosts of winter the sap starts earlier in the trunk than it is permitted to do in the roots, and progress is hindered because of this discrepancy; but there is not the best of evidence to warrant that theory. The more

probable reason is that the tender and great growth of summer becomes injured by the freezing of the winters, and if this be the case it will only be necessary to import from the northern countries of Europe, the hardier species to be met with there to make apple growing fairly successful, even in the most unfavorable portions of the Province of Manitoba. There is one thing certain, it is not the latitude and the frosts of winter that are alone responsible for the lack of success in apple growing in this country, as the fruit is produced in large quantities in parts of Russia, nearer the North Pole than Manitoba, and possessed of longer and more severe winters. No doubt as the country becomes better settled, and as the leisure hours of the husbandman increase, more experiments will be made, that will lead to the satisfactory solution of the whole problem and the successful cultivation of the apple in all parts of Manitoba. At present the fruit is grown in almost unlimited supplies in British Columbia, and experiments prove there is but little trouble in raising it successfully in that belt of country lying between Fort Walsh and the Rocky Mountains, so that from western sources, as well as from the Province to the east (Ontario), a supply can readily be procured at reasonable prices as soon as the railway is completed east and west.

As has been stated, however, the crab does well, and most of the smaller fruits are raised as easily and in as large quantities as in any other portion of the Canadian territory. There is a species of native red plum growing wild along the banks of streams and lakes, in bluffs, &c., which yields a very delicious fruit, and which experience proves can be domesticated with excellent results.

Currants of several varieties such as Red Dutch, Red Cherry, and Les Prolific have long exceeded experiment, and are now generally cultivated, with results equal to the most successful growths in any of the other Provinces. The Downing and Houghton

varieties of gooseberries are grown in all advanced gardens in the Province, and yield returns highly satisfactory in every instance, and the same may be said of Philadelphia red and black cap raspberries.

Strawberries too are readily raised and well repay those who give their culture reasonable attention. W. Brigham, of Winnipeg, last season, for instance, put in an acre and raised over 5,000 quarts as a return, which he readily disposed of at an average price of 35 cents per quart. The American and Fr. de Grande, and the Bartlett are found to be the most successful varieties.

As has been already stated, the country is yet too young to give any pronounced opinion on how it may succeed in fruit growing; but enough is already known from experiments made, that sufficient varieties can be raised for all ordinary purposes, and when people settle down to study comforts and conveniences, rather than securing larger properties, it is quite apparent fruit raising can be made a source of profit with the other natural productions of the country.

Stock Raising.

Although from a farming point of view the Canadian Northwest possesses many advantages, it is, next, after wheat and oats growing, as a stock raising country it must take first rank among nations. Some little difficulty is experienced, as one would naturally expect, in getting horses and grade cattle acclimatized, and the fact that they are fed upon native grass may have something to do with it; but after a time stock of all kinds, with the exception of sheep, succeed better here, and yield handsomer returns for their raising, than in any other country known to the modern agriculturist, and even sheep thrive admirably on the higher grounds. Ranching, a custom prevalent in the Western States, is carried on extensively in our western country, where the cattle are not housed from one end of the year

to the other, but procure their sustenance the year round on the open prairie. As the winds known as Chinook, from the Pacific Ocean, crossing the Rocky Mountains through cuts and passes, rarely allow the snow to remain to any depth, more than a few hours at a time, the grass is, of course, readily reached all the time, and the melting snows and running streams furnish an ample supply of water the seasons through. There are on these large plains upwards of fifty ranches varying in extent, the largest being owned by the Cochrane Co., I. G. Baker & Co., the Muirhead Co., &c., and the stocks of these vary in extent, some having at present upwards of 25,000 head under their control. Although the product is considerable, with the present rate of the increase of population, [the estimate at confederation in 1870 being 9,500 whites, against about 250,000 at the present time,] it will yet be sometime before home demand in the west is fully met.

More easterly, too, where farming is carried on in mixed form after the fashion of the Eastern Provinces, cattle raising is no less successful and quite equally profitable. In some parts of Manitoba herding is put in force, but in all parts grazing ground is in profusion, and hay, to the farmer, for winter use, rarely costs more than \$3.00 per ton. The care of stock in the winter season, when farmers have but little else to do, is, then, the principal expense in their protection, and the returns are something enormous. It is true that if expensive stables are built, their care is quite an item; but as lumber is rapidly coming down in price, even excellent frame stables can shortly be built at a moderate outlay, while many have found structures made of straw and timber, or timber and sods, to be cheaply constructed and an admirable protection from winter cold. The roofing is of but little moment, as winter rains are almost unknown.

To give the eastern farmer a more practical conception of the profits of stock raising we give a few figures. Good butter always com-

mands ready sale in the summer season at 25 cents per lb., and double that amount—40 cents—is not an uncommon price in the middle of winter, while from 30 to 40 cents is always available for a fair article any time in the winter. The usual weight of a four-years old beef animal is from 800 to 1,000 lbs. dressed weight, and that readily commands from the butchers 10 to 11 cents per lb. while they retail at about 50 per cent. advance. About 9 tons of hay costing the farmer from \$20 to \$30, with the expense of feeding and watering during the winter season, is the only expense of such an animal to the farmer, and he readily realises from \$80 to \$100. Good milch cows in the spring of the year readily bring \$70 on the market, while yokes of oxen can rarely be procured for less than \$200. Horses are equally profitable; but, of course, require more care in the winter season. In this country the people are fast drifting into the raising of the best breeds, Clydesdales and Percherons being favorites, as they find it costs no more to raise a good animal than it does an inferior one, while the former meets with a ready sale at handsome figures. Prices, of course, vary; but \$400 for a span of working horses is perhaps an average figure—roadsters, of course, run higher, fancy in many cases alone determining values. These figures should at once convince the agriculturist seeking a location that the Canadian Northwest offers inducements unexcelled in any portion of the globe.

Although sheep have been raised in the country for upwards of 40 years, their keeping has not attracted the attention the industry demands. But this is easily accounted for. The main object of the farmer, so far, has been grain growing to meet the requirements of increasing population, and as sheep thrive more readily on high, broken ground, while grain grows most successfully on low deep land, the average farmer has been unable to give the raising of the former proper attention. Enough of the business is, how

ever known to assure the settler sheepraising may be made a very profitable business. The dry atmosphere of the country is especially favorable—so much, that diseases in flocks are rarely heard of—fleeces grow thick and heavy, and mutton, in proportion with beef and pork always commands a paying figure, 17 to 18 cents being a ruling quotation.

As coarse grains, oats, peas, barley, &c., also grow luxuriantly in the country, it follows that pork raising should become a very profitable business. It is quite safe to assume, that when the Hudson's Bay railway is completed, and a short, cool route opened to the markets of Great Britain, Manitoba must not

only supply the old country with its deficiency of wheat, flour, and oat meal, but its supply of beef, pork, mutton, dairy and poultry as well. This is no matter of mere speculation, everything is tending towards its accomplishment, and that too at no distant day. The soil is everything that an enterprising, industrious people could look for; the climate and producing powers are unsurpassed by any country known to civilization; its facilities for opening up convenient and suitable commercial highways are of the first order, and nothing is wanting but the industrious settler with energy and capital to accomplish the aim of his most laudable ambition.

HOW TO SETTLE IN THE NORTHWEST.

EVIDENCES OF THE ADVANTAGES OF LOCATING THERE.

It is only within the last few years that the outside world began to form an estimate of the worth of the Canadian Northwest. For ages it had been regarded as a country in which the few beings that inhabited it had to wallow through mud and mire during the summer season, in pursuit of the buffalo, and other animals valuable for their furs, to eke

out a precarious existence, and walk to their waists in snow during the winter with the thermometer registering a figure indicating unsafety to men accustomed to the climate of the civilized world. The Hudson's Bay Co. remained the almost undisturbed rulers of the country, and because of selfish aims, a monopoly of a rich fur trade, it was to their inter-

est to keep the world in ignorance of the vast though altogether hidden worth of these extensive plains, a world of territory in themselves. Because of the American Northwest enjoying a more southern latitude, in the absence of information on the resources of our own territory, and of the extraordinary efforts put forth by American railway companies, whose bread and butter lay in the settlement of the country to the south, immigration, was attracted thither, to the disadvantage and absolute loss of our own noble country.

It was only with the development of a means of transport, with the opening of our vast transcontinental highway that the attention of capitalists and men of industry began to be attracted hitherward, and when it is more generally known that the European can leave his native shores on a given day and find himself landed in British Columbia in three weeks, as travelling facilities will now admit of being done, a more rational view of the growth of the country will be the natural result.

But while the outside world may be readily assured on these points, the country has yet one prejudice to overcome—an opinion that successive crops are not a certainty. With this point and the certain production of the country settled, permanent and substantial progress will be the result. It is no secret to those who have given the subject attention that last year's frosts did more damage to crops in the northern and western States and Ontario than they did to those of this country, the loss to Ontario being estimated at \$25,000,000. The results have done but little to injure the credit of these older parts abroad, while because of the youth of this country, they stand to its serious detriment in the outside world. The old saying that "the man who has the name of early rising can sleep as long as he likes" is fully applicable in illustration of our point.

Men who have lived and cropped in this country for upwards of thirty years, know that last year's frosts were fully as exceptional

in the Northwest as they were in the other portions of America we have named, and that a succession of good crops, of an extra yield, is even more certain in the Canadian Northwest than it is in other parts of the American continent. Once the country was overrun with grasshoppers, a visitation with which our eastern Provinces have never been afflicted, but owing to the increased area now under cultivation, it is more than probable the like may never occur again; and once or twice in the period mentioned slight early frosts have visited the country, but the injury done by them was comparatively trifling, and but for the cry of unprincipled grain buyers, who used the result to keep down prices, but little would have reached the ears of the outside world. There is one thing certain the injury done was magnified, and no better evidence is required of this than that the wheat for which but 30 cents was offered last fall is now bringing nearly double that figure for shipment abroad. These facts carry more weight than anything that can be put in words.

As we have said in other articles the absurd notions concerning this country are now being cast to the winds. It is becoming more generally known the climate of the Northwest, though subject to a high degree of heat in the summer and of cold during the winter, is one of the most enjoyable under the sun, and extremely healthy in every sense of the term. It is also living down the erroneous ideas concerning its uncertain resources, and out of the way locality with the growth of steam and rail navigation facilities and the intending emigrant is only in search of better information as to the local requirements and offerings of the country, and in our explanation of these our remarks will be practical and pointed in every particular. In the first place it may be necessary to mention that the only possession an immigrant need bring to this country are means, pluck and energy, or if we may be permitted to mix the phraseology of a sentence, we may

add as much livestock as he can secure the means to manage. Any other effects are simply a burden and many them a drag in the market. In female immigration, the great demand is for servant girls, and these readily find positions in towns, villages and with farmers, with wages from \$8.00 a month upwards according to capabilities. There occasionally are demands for female help in other directions—as teachers, saleswomen, and operatives in various lines, but they are generally supplied without much effort. Manitoba is the field for a large number of servant girls willing to learn the ways of the country and adapt themselves to the duties of their positions.

There is at times a fair demand for navvies, when railway construction is being pushed ahead rapidly, but as branch lines are not making the progress this summer many expected they would, the demand this season is not as great as it has been the past two summers. Farm help is, however, always in fair demand, wages ranging from \$15 to \$20 a month upwards according to the capabilities of the employee. As may be understood men accustomed to the work of the country, where known, are always preferred.

In certain localities, at various times, according, as points become unusually active, there is a good demand for mechanics, mostly carpenters, and artisans, but it is just a question if there is not at the present moment enough of all these classes in the country for all requirements for a year to come. Men of any calling with means to carry them till they secure what suits them, or those who have arranged for situations in advance of their arrival may come at any time; but under other circumstances it is not desirable to advise the influx of mechanics, clerks, &c., &c., at the present. Of course, as the country grows the demand for all these classes will increase, but the great demand is for farmers with sufficient means to make a start, and with them might come a just proportion of

people to follow other branches of industry and skill.

As we have said the great demand is for farm settlers; and these might come if they only have the necessary means to start, which we fully describe later on, at the rate of two millions a year for the next ten years to come. Of course, with their arrival a just proportion of settlers of other callings should follow, but they should be in proportion.

The farmers from other parts of America should bring all the live stock, including horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry he can procure, and he need never be afraid of bringing the best he can obtain, for even Manitobans have learned it costs as much to feed and care for an inferior animal as it does superior one, with certain sales and good prices always in favor of the latter. In other respects the industrious farmer might come empty handed. We cannot too strongly advise the immigrant of whatever calling against bringing a load of other cumbersome effects, as all kinds of clothing, provisions, farm implements, household effects, &c., &c., can be procured in this country for less money than they can be bought for in Ontario or elsewhere and imported. In Manitoba there are business men representing every line of commercial life who buy in the cheapest market and import by the carload; and this one fact ought to throw all the light required on this point. We do not advise the Ontario farmer who has these effects to sacrifice them before coming here, as it would be to his interest to fill a car and ship in that way rather than do so and purchase again on his arrival.

For the man who can do it, it is always better to visit the country and select his future location before shipping his effects and moving his family; but when this is not practicable with the expense attending a few delays, the intending settler can always obtain whatever information he is in search of in the country. With the present growth of the country nearly every Canadian or American who seeks a location in the North-

west has acquaintances settled here who can furnish in advance through correspondence, sufficient information to be a reasonable guide; and intending settlers from the old country can obtain all particulars from the immigration agents, at the immigration buildings at convenient distances along the line of railway. In later articles further information will be given on these particulars; but we now proceed to give information every intending settler ought to be possessed of before leaving his native country for the far west. Some writers are in the habit of stating, in fact persist in naming the sums of money farm immigrants ought to possess on leaving home; but this is very misleading for experience proves that one family will starve in three months on a sum that is considered sufficient to carry another of the same number of members through a twelve month. Instead, then, of naming specific sums as necessary or sufficient, we give the cost of articles necessary to commence life, and proceed, leaving the intending immigrant to make his own calculations as he proceeds. (For passage rates see a later section). If the settler arrives in the early fall or at a seasonable time in the spring, say the last days of March, there is no trouble in erecting an inexpensive canvass tent will serve all purposes until a suitable house can be erected, which, if the arrival be in the fall, should be the first thing done, together with "breaking," that is turning the sod for the first time, before freezing sets in. The next building should be a shelter for his stock, and with these completed he has nothing to do but provide for the necessities of man and beast until plowing and sowing season in the spring, which should be, in so far as sowing is concerned, as soon as the snow leaves the ground bare. Nothing need be feared from late arrival. If the arrival be in the early spring, as no breaking can be done until the frost leaves the ground but a partial crop can be put in that season. When the backsetting, that is re-turning the sod after break-

ing, is done it is rather late for wheat, unless the frosts should hang off well in the fall; but oats, potatoes, and other vegetables can be raised to advantage. Indeed good crops of potatoes can be raised by planting under the breaking, and many kinds of vegetables do well at later seeding. Of course, protecting and caring for the growing crops is the only occupation of the farmer during the season. The most advantageous settlement is, however, that sufficiently early in the fall to admit of breaking and building before the cold weather sets in, as then the settler is in a fair position to have a full crop next year, and enjoy all the advantages of an old resident. Some have found the sowing of the favorite seed wheat "Red Fyfe," just sufficiently late in the fall to prevent germination before the frosts sets in—to be advantageous; but as many usages in the country are as yet merely experimental, every settler will have to acquire information on these points with residence only. As the particulars intending settlers are most anxious to know are purchasing prices, for the sake of giving accurate information on this matter we have consulted the best authorities and annex the figures. In every case we give the prices that rule at easy distances from important points on the Canadian Pacific Railway, say for instance within 20 miles of the road between Winnipeg and the western boundaries of Manitoba. At points further east, near the lumbering regions of Rat Portage, lumber being cheaper, buildings are cheaper, and at points farther west and more removed from the railway buildings and heavy articles are more expensive because of the additional charges for freightages and overland carriage.

A house 18x18, one storey, shingled, and built in a substantial manner for winter use..... \$ 600
 One 18x24 with upstairs..... 800
 One 18x24, upstairs, kitchen 10x10 1,100
 One 20x30 " " " 1,300
 Stable for team and one cow..... 100
 Yoke of good oxen, in spring, 150 to 200-

Span of good farm horses, from 300 to 400	
Harness for horses.....	25
Waggon.....	50 to 70
Breaking plow.....	25
Stubble plow.....	20
Set of harrows.....	14
Sleigh.....	20
Mowing machine.....	80 to 100
Self-binding reaping machine.....	225

We should have mentioned in the foregoing section, that the figures quoted are for good, substantial buildings such as would be put up on an improved farm in other Provinces. It is an easy matter, however, to put up log buildings in most sections, of the same dimensions at about one third the cost, which answer well for several years and then make excellent stables for horses or cattle. And we may also add that an ox team, in commerce, is preferable to horses, for the reasons they cost less, are easier kept, and with the exception of difference in travelling do the work of the first year or two equally as well as a more fleetfooted team.

The settler who locates in the fall, will, of course, need but the sleighs and breaking plow with his team and harness till spring; and then he can defer the purchase of reaper and binder, till he advances in farming, as he can generally hire his mowing and reaping done at less than the interest on money, till his business grows to some proportions. Even then when credit is required for the greater part of the cost of the implements, he can readily get it from the dealers on the security of the implements of alone.

In this respect the Manitoba settler has vastly the advantage of his American neighbor, for while the latter may get his reaper, mower and breaking plow, and these are all, a little cheaper than our settler, though the latter can get all the other implements cheaper than the settler across the lines, he has got either to pay cash, or get responsible neighbors to go security. He cannot give a mortgage on his real estate till he gets his patent five years after settlement, and the

exemption laws of the country are so extensive, the dealer has no security for credit given unless he gets it from outside sources. The settler there who can pay cash as he goes is all right; but others are at a decided disadvantage, no matter what reports may be to the contrary. In a season of low prices or short crops, settlers across the lines are driven to desperation. As their effects are exempt from liability to seizure for debt, the merchant has no security for credit, and consequently gives none to men who would be considered good by the Manitoba dealer. We desire all intending settlers to make a note of these facts. The man of means can, of course, buy as he likes in this country, but the settler of limited capital will find the opportunities for credit of great service. With these purchases, he will find himself face to face with the expenses, if in the fall, of living for a twelvemonth; and, if in the spring, with the cost of living for eighteen months, less the value of the partial crop he may realize from spring breaking. As we have said elsewhere, the cost of clothing, groceries, &c., except in weighty imports, is very little different from those obtaining in the eastern Provinces, if indeed the competition and over importation has not actually thrown goods on the market at lower prices than prevail in the eastern Provinces. The other expenses of living here will then be as follows:—

Wood, the cost of cutting and hauling for the most part only.

Hay, for team and cow, at an average per ton in the country..... \$4.00

Oats, in the fall..... 20

Oats, in the spring..... 30

Wheat, average per bushel..... 75

Flour, per cwt..... 3.00

Potatoes, fall..... 25

Potatoes, spring..... 60

Butter, summer..... 25

Butter, winter..... 35

Beef, per quarter..... \$10 to 12.00

Pork, according to season and quality from 9 cts. to 12 cts. per lb.

Any British emigrant counting the number of his family, and estimating 25 cents to the shilling and five dollars to the £, can readily calculate the cost of settling and living in the country, while to a Canadian the task is much easier.

This, however, is but the gloomy side of farming in the Northwest, and for the sake of contrast, we now proceed to specify the profits in a way that will at once enable the farmer to see the advantages of taking up a prairie farm in the British possessions. The settler in every instance finds some unimportant expenditures, though there are many sections of the country in which five dollars a year is not laid out on farms of 320 acres. Breaking, then, as stones and stumps are unknown in miles after miles of the great prairies, is the only expenditure to bring the farm under improved cultivation. This costs in parts of the country where teams are reasonably plentiful \$4 per acre, and then all the improvement is made that it has cost the forefathers of many a Manitoban a lifetime of drudgery and labor to make, in the eastern Provinces. It is generally estimated that the cost of clearing a bush farm of timber, stumps, stones, &c., in Ontario, is not less than \$40 per acre, and here an outlay of \$4 brings a prairie farm under the same state of cultivation. As breaking has to be done but once, it, being exceptional, cannot be taken into account in estimating the cost of cropping in this country. After that the outlays to a man who has all the work done, are precisely as follows, estimating all expenditures and returns at prevalent figures:

Plowing per acre, stubble	\$2.00
Seed (wheat) and sowing	2.00
Harrowing, per acre	50
Reaping and stacking, per acre	2.50
Threshing, per acre	2.10
Marketing, when distance is not more than ten miles	2.40
Total cost	\$12.60

This is provided the farmer hires all the work done on his homestead which costs him

nothing, and is within a reasonable distance of a railway. If he does the work himself, he, of course, earns these wages and realizes on his crops the same. If the crop be oats, the figures will stand thus:—

Plowing, per acre	\$ 2.00
Seed and sowing, per acre	70
Harrowing "	70
Reaping and stacking, per acre	2.50
Threshing, "	2.50
Marketing, "	2.00
Total	\$12.20

As the average yield of wheat, for the past eight years was 29 bushels per acre with prices as at present, 85 cents, (and it was much higher in years past, when enough was not raised to meet the growing wants of the country), the gross receipts are \$23 20, and net profits \$10.60.

For the same period, the average yield of oats has been 57 bushels to the acre, which at present price, 25 cents, nets the farmer over all expenses \$2.05. The price of oats a year ago was about 60 cents per bushel. The figures of this year are most unprecedentedly low because of the large acreage sown in 1883, and the heavy yield of that season. About 35 cents may be taken as an average price for past years, and that would show a net profit of \$7.74 per acre without turning a hand for its production. Our figures, in wheat will show to better advantage when compared with the average yield of other countries for the same eight years as follows:

Manitoba, yield per acre	29 bushels.
Great Britain and Ireland	28½ "
Minnesota	14½ "
United States	12½ "
Ontario	11½ "
South Australia	8 "

When estimating the profits of farming in these countries, however, it must not be forgotten, an allowance must be made for interest on money sunk in land worth from \$40 to \$100 per acre, while the land to the North-

west homesteader costs but the \$4 paid for the original breaking and the fencing.

To still further assure the intending emigrant, on matters of which he might have doubt, we subjoin the annexed evidence to prove the superiority of the country in every respect that goes to constitute a desirable land to live in.

BEECHER ON THE NORTH-WEST.

Highly Complimentary remarks from the Plymouth Preacher.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered his new lecture on "A Circuit of the Continent," in the Brooklyn Academy of music on a recent Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Home of Consumptives. The lecture was a description of his experience, observation and reflections during his recent extended tour over the continent, when he travelled 18,600 miles, and was absent 122 days. In all this period he encountered not a single rainy day and only once found the sky overcast. Among the most interesting portions of his lecture was the following reference to the Canadian North-West reported by the Tribune;—

THE PARADISE OF WHEAT.

It has been supposed, even up to a very recent period, that the North-western portion of our continent must be given up to winter and to desolation. We have very few American towns that can surpass Winnipeg, whether you view its business houses or residences of its wealthy citizens. I recognized hardly anywhere else in the West such magnificent houses and homes as are seen in that new city in the wilderness scarcely ten years old. The Hud-

son's Bay Company's store surpasses Stewart's store, New York, and they were on the point of doubting its capacity when I was there. All that I saw, all that I learned, filled me with surprise as well as gratification. One of the revelations made to me was the fact that instead of this North-Western territory being a howling wilderness and a desolation, it is the very paradise of wheat on this globe, and nowhere else in our own land and nowhere else abroad are there any such wheat fields as those which include the territory on the north and on the south of the great Pacific Railroad.

A NOBLE TYPE OF CIVILIZATION COMING

It is destined to be occupied by probably ten millions of people before the end of this century. The summer is from four to five months in duration. The winter there is winter. It is considered a warm day when the thermometer is ten degrees above zero. It is a wholesome and refreshing time when the thermometer goes down to from forty to sixty degrees below zero. That would seem to stand in the way of population, but I am informed by those living there who have come from New York, that they do not suffer in their winters half as much as they used to in New York city. That was also the testimony of Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana. On account of the great dryness of the atmosphere at 40° below zero, they do not feel so cold as they used to in New York city when the mercury was a little below freezing point. The population of this British possession is mainly Scotch and English, with a scattering of Scandinavian people, and is destined to carry English civilization with it on our great Northern border. Shut up, as they are, for nearly eight

months by winter, what must result? More or less social relaxation and home life, entertainments and amusements that do not turn on mere roaming and passions. The best civilizations on the globe are those in which the populations are shut up for a considerable period of the year and are obliged to find their enjoyments in domestic relations and domestic life. I have been accustomed to say, thinking of California, that no people would, through a period of several generations, fail to run out more or less in a climate where they had no cellars to dig and no barns to build; that is to say, where nature is so provident that man is not obliged to look forward and make provisions for the future. The British possessions are, in the near future, going to develop a very noble type of civilization after the method of our ideas, for the Government of the Dominion is substantially republican. Nominally it is a colony of Great Britain, but in the management of its own affairs it is almost absolute.

Great Britain has learned to manage her colonies; namely, to pay very large sums of money for their internal improvements and then leave them alone. If that policy had been pursued toward these colonies of ours before we learned our trade, I know not but what we should still be under the Crown. If we had to be under a crown, I do not know of any that I should prefer to that which is worn by the illustrious Queen of Great Britain. (Applause).

MANITOBA WHEAT.

The following from an American publication carries its own explana-

tion:—It seems that our remarks respecting the frequent recurrence of frosts in Manitoba and the Northwest at a period of the year when wheat was liable to be frozen and consequently injured, were perhaps too broad, judging from the denials made by the Canadian press. Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, of Burnside, Manitoba, has farmed in that Province since 1869 and he writes to the Nor'-West farmer and Manitoba Miller that there have been no summer frosts in Manitoba since 1872, a period of eleven years, during which the land has been blessed with bountiful crops. Mr. McKenzie adds that he resided for twenty-seven years in Wellington county, Ontario, and that summer frosts were far more frequent there than they have been in Manitoba. Our statement as to "perennial frosts" was, we believe, drawn from a Canadian source; and we had not the slightest desire in the world to speak ill of the hearty young Province that has grown up so rapidly. Her wheat is confessedly the best spring wheat in the world, and we are glad to make the correction that the wheat crop there is not threatened by summer frosts, and that frozen wheat is the exception and not the rule, as we were led to suppose.—American Miller.

CORRESPONDENCE IN "THE MILLER" LON- DON, ENG.

(1154).—SIR,—Am much obliged to you for the sample of Red Fyfe wheat you have been pleased to send me. It is certainly the finest I ever saw, possessing both strength and colour to a wonderful degree. It is very gratifying to think that so many of our own countrymen have

been fortunate enough to select for their future home so grand a country as Canada, which certainly is the future wheat belt of the world. It is there without a shadow of doubt, that the struggling English farmer would be the right man in the right place, raising from its virgin soil grain second to none, exporting to his native country the raw material for the manufacture of a flour which will stem the tide of American keen competition. I trust the millers of this country will lose no time in providing means to obtain direct from the growers and choicest qualities, as doubtless ere long giant mills will spring up in that country as in America, furnishing us with a greater competitive power than ever, and unless the millers of this country are on the spot we shall in years to come get nothing but secondary qualities; and as fastidious John Bull has a great liking for bread in which strength, pungency and flavour are combined, it behoves our native millers to be on the alert, and not be driven out of their own market by millers from any part of the world.

Yours truly,

P. ROGERS.

Stoke-on-Trent, Feb. 11, 1884.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

(1155).—SIR.—Many thanks for the sample of Red Fyfe wheat from Manitoba which I received on Monday morning. Tuesday being our market day, I showed it in the Exchange, and it was a source of great interest to millers, merchants and farmers alike. There is but one opinion concerning it, namely, that it is of splendid quality. Mr. Girdwood, who is the principal baker in Ayr, and who still follows the old practice of buying his wheats, said that if we could only get plenty of

that wheat at a reasonable price, millers would have little to complain of American competition. The question is how to get it. There is plenty of it, and every year will add to the supply, but it is in Manitoba and I am surprised at the supineness of our large millers that before this time they have taken no art to secure a supply of it. The means are simple enough. As I said in my first letter on this subject which you published in The Miller shortly after the Milling Expedition, let a company be formed with a capital sufficient for the object in view let them plant elevators in convenient centres along the Canadian Pacific Railway, and buy the wheat from the farmers and ship direct to this country, and the thing is done, and were it once set going it could not fail to yield a good return for the capital invested, while the direct result to the milling industry of the country is not easy to calculate. Were it some speculation in a quartz reef in India, Australia or America, there would be a rush for shares as soon as a flaming prospectus was published, and some of our capitalists do not take up a thing so certain as this is more than I can imagine. In my younger day I took a notion to see the American mills; these were the days when Free Trade was but in its infancy and the flour imported was mostly from the Genesee Valley, the foundation stone of Minneapolis had not then been laid, and the chief milling centre was Rochester, N. Y., and there I went and soon got employment in a mill. I did not stay long in one, but becoming acquainted with the details of one I removed to another and so on. By-and-by I crossed the Niagara river at the ferry below the Falls and went through the mills on the Welland canal, and Ontario in the same way, and would likely have gone further (being a rolling stone) but I was brought up by an accident. But this much I learned, that the grain trade of the country was entirely in the hands of the millers, and that even when they were determined to have the milling of all the wheats they considered were worth milling that were grown in the country. They purchased all the wheat from the farmers, the best lots they milled all that was inferior, even the weakest, was bought, but it was put in store till as much had been gath-

ered as would load a scow when it was shot into one and sent off to New York or Montreal for shipment to this country. I never saw any American wheats on the markets in this country at all equal to what I saw milled there, and the reason is not far to seek; and the rubbish on the markets here as American spring wheat is as unlike the sample of Red Fife wheat beside me as it is possible to conceive. I have always had the idea that if we had wheats of the quality the American millers work, we need fear none of the competition. The price got for bran and offals here will more than make up for the difference in freight of the wheat and flour, and leave a good profit besides, and every day more and more confirms that idea. The wheat is in Manitoba, and it will come here; if not as wheat it will come as flour. It simply rests with ourselves to say in what form it shall come, and whether it is to be for the advantage or disadvantage of the British and Irish millers.

I am, yours truly,

WM. WILSON.

22, Carrick Street, Ayr, February, 1884.

AN IMPARTIAL OPINION FROM AN Eminent British Authority.

The following letter has been received by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Province, from the proprietor of the *Miller*, a weekly journal published in England, the recognized organ of the National Association of British Millers, and in fact the leading milling journal of the United Kingdom:—

DEAR SIR,—I confirm my letter of 15th December, wherein I stated that the sample of Red Fife wheat you mentioned had not yet reached me. I have now the pleasure to inform you that on the 16th of January I received half a bushel of this magnificent sample of Red Fife wheat, grown in the Province of Manitoba.

I immediately caused a paragraph to be inserted in the weekly issue of the *Miller*, stating the fact of your having favored me with a half bushel sample of this splendid wheat, some of the best I had ever seen, and that I should be very pleased to forward a sample to any miller on receipt of two penny stamps to cover the postage. I had a great many applications, and this morning I have five from various parts of the country, and I have the pleasure further to state that the sample has been inspected by a great many millers

in this office, and distributed personally on this exchange. The universal verdict is that it is one of the best samples that ever reached this country. The enquiry naturally follows, where can we obtain this wheat in this country, and at what price?

It appears that this splendid description of wheat is not to be purchased here in this country. I should be, therefore, very glad indeed, if you would kindly keep me posted up as to the facilities existing for obtaining this wheat in bulk, and any suggestions or particulars in addition to that you may favour me with, I shall gratefully acknowledge.

You will perfectly understand my position in the matter. Naturally we have a patriotic desire to see our colonists successful, and their products preferred to those of foreign countries. It is especially gratifying to find that the Manitoba wheat is of such undoubted good quality and if our millers could only ensure a continuous supply direct from the wheat field it would be immensely to their advantage in the race of competition with the United States flour.

By this post I send you a copy of the *Miller* in which you will observe there are several paragraphs about Manitoba wheat.

Again thanking you, I beg to remain

Yours faithfully,

H. DUNHAM.

MANITOBA WHEAT

The London, Eng., *Miller*, the organ of the National Association of British Millers, in its issue of February 4th, has the following reference to a sample of wheat shown by Mr. J. H. Hartney, of Souris, at the Provincial Exhibition, which carried off all the first prizes there: "We have to acknowledge the receipt of a splendid sample—half a bushel of Manitoba Red Fife wheat—from the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada. We are much obliged by this further act of courtesy, and are glad to report that these samples of the best wheat of these virgin lands are all that could be wished for, even from a view-point of experts. Any miller who may desire to have a sample of this fine wheat can do so by sending to the Office of this journal two stamps to cover postage. In another part of our present impression will be found some interesting facts regarding Manitoba which as a wheat producing region of considerable performance and of very great promise, has, already justly attracted the careful notice of so many of our millers."

WHAT THE PROPRIETOR OF THE SCOTCH BAKERY SAYS.

John S. Marshall, Scotch bakery, Winnipeg, says:—"I have been a baker since 1839. From that year until 1860 I carried on the business in Scotland; from 1860 I was in business in Toronto, Ontario, until about two years ago, when I commenced business in Winnipeg. I can certainly say as a practical baker of over forty years experience, that no flour I have previously worked can come up to the average quality I have got since I came to the Canadian Northwest. Neither have I been able to obtain bread of such excellent quality as I can bake here. Old country flours could not approach in quality the product of our Manitoba Fyle wheat. The best I could get before was Tod's, of Leith, but that was a long way behind. I worked the best brand; I could get in Ontario for my Toronto trade, and also used Minneapolis flour to a considerable extent. Ontario flour is certainly inferior,

and the best shipments I could get in Moronto were not by any means equal to the everyday quality here. They may make better flour in Minneapolis, but I could not buy it in Toronto.

If our farmers will stick to Red Fyle wheat, we have the best flour manufacturing country in the world. I have bought from all the roller mills here. The Ogilvie Mill, McMillan's City Mills, and the Assiniboine Mills at Portage la Prairie. I want nothing better than these mills can turn out, because I don't think it possible to improve upon their best qualities.

For color, strength, sweetness and yield in bread I give Manitoba flour first place, and I am sure if only eastern Canadian and old country bakers knew the quality of our flour, they would bake nothing else. When the quality of Manitoba flour from hard wheat becomes known, there must be a large increase in milling capacity in this Province to meet the foreign demand.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

VEGETABLES.

Although it is as a grain and cattle raising country, the Canadian Northwest must shine to advantage its natural productions are by no means confined to these two lines of commodities. Last year, although the cry of "frozen grain" was used to its detriment, Manitoba was the only Province that raised a crop for export. Computations show that Ontario's crop was 22,000,000 of bushels short of the average, and, therefore about 7,000,000 less than what was required for home consumption. It has in part, then, depended on this much abused Northwest for a part of its supplies, and in obtaining all told, about half its deficiency, and receiving the remainder from a latitude to the south of

us. Even in adversity, this country is certain for all time to have wheat for export, which will go far to secure for it a standing that must ultimately be envied by other parts of the world that are supposed to be by nature more highly favored.

It, however, simply requires observation at some of our agricultural shows, to convince even the most skeptical, that as a root and vegetable producing country Manitoba and the Northwest are altogether unequalled. In our deep, black loam, moistened until an advanced date in the summer by frosts removing from the ground under a strong summer's sun, heavy dews and occasional showers, all vegetables grow at a rate surprising to the man accustomed to the more moderate growth of more eastern latitudes. It is

no uncommon thing to see cabbages weighing from 40 to 50 lbs., turnips 30 lbs. and upwards, squash from five to six feet in circumference, carrots from 10 to 12 lbs., citrons 14 to 20, and beets and mangolds growing to the proportion of large sized stumps. To the south of us the force of the sun brings the potato crop to fructification before the roots have had time to develop; but this state of forced maturity is altogether unknown in this country. Five hundred bushels and upwards of this esculent have been grown to the acre; four hundred is a very common crop, and 295 bushels have been the average for the past eight years. All other vegetables known to the eastern horticulturist, such as cucumbers, celery, onions, tomatoes, &c., &c., grow with proportionate yield and net handsome returns.

With the rapid growth of our cities and towns, and the steady increase of immigration, the market for all these products is excellent and certain to remain so for many years to come. In short, so keen has been the desire for speculation, that enough attention has not been paid to the cultivation of these crops for local consumption, and they have

always commanded enormous prices, and fortunes can be made for years to come, by persons who go extensively into their culture to meet the growing demand of the country. With our population increasing from 9,000 in 1870, to 250,000 at the present, and with the progress of railways, a still more rapid immigration, guaranteed for the future, it requires no argument to assure people acquainted with market gardening that there is a rich harvest in the country for several of them, for many years to come.

In many countries the cultivation of the sugar-beet has grown to a valuable branch of industry. In France and Germany its production through excise regulations, has become a great leverage in reducing the national debt, but in no country can it be grown to better advantage than in the Northwest. It can be sown early, and is but little affected by slight late or early frosts; its cultivation requires a deep rich soil, and a warm summer's sun, for both of which this country is especially noted. There is not a doubt but that the future will lead to its cultivation on an extensive scale, and lead to the development of a valuable manufacturing industry.

GENERAL GROWTH.

UNPRECEDENTED GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which this country has labored since settlements were begun, through misrepresentations from outside interested sources, the prevailing opinion of its inhospitality because of its northern latitude, and long occupancy without agricultural growth by the Hudson's Bay

Company, for fur-trading purposes, the progress it has made, from an agricultural point of view, is something astonishing; and should be ample evidence to convince those of the outside world, who are open to conviction and not influenced by otherwise interested motives, that the Canadian Northwest is *par excellence* the agricultural country of the world, and the one whose growth and development should attract the special attention

of the consuming millions of the old countries. The short crops of Eastern Canada last year are evidence, that even though all other conditions were favorable, a certain export of wheat is not always to be depended on; and as that portion of Canada follows the example of the New England States of America, and develops more into manufacturing for the west, its yield of wheat must become correspondingly diminished. The demands of Southern Europe being also on the increase, the wheat fields of Russia will become more and more taxed to supply home demand; and even if the circumstances were otherwise, the return trade of Great Britain with Russia is so limited that there is no especial incentive, for purchasing supplies from that quarter of the world.

As the march of manufactures and increase of population of the United States are also westward at a rapid rate, the time is not far distant when the grain growing fields of the Western States will be fully taxed to meet native demands.

The calculations too on supplies from India, as a last resort, excepting our own territory, are overdrawn and must result in disappointment. By custom and habit the native Indian agriculturist—the ryot—is a sort of Bourbon, who forgets nothing and learns but little, but that little must militate against the development of agriculture in that eastern country. His farming is done on a small scale, and never did a North American Indian cling more tenaciously to a life of chase than does his eastern namesake to his original method of farming. He cultivates his small patch of ten to fifteen acres annually, under a high rental from the Government, and another large percentage going to the Zeminder, the Brahmin or priest. His home is a mud or bamboo hut; his farming outfit a pair of small bullocks, a wooden cart, a crooked steel pointed stick for a plow, a cow or two and a few goats; he sows by hand, reaps with a rude sickle, and thrashes out his crop yielding about ten bushels of soft wheat

to the acre, and probably nets ten cents a day for his own labor after all drains are satisfied. With age, he will, of course, learn the ways of civilization; but while he may eventually employ the most improved machinery, he will also learn to charge for his services in the harvest field as well, and, therefore, leave the net profits of a crop turning out twelve to fifteen bushels of soft, inferior wheat to the acre unprofitable compared with the production of the Canadian Northwest.

At present Great Britain's trade relations with India are very close, and the explanation of any import of grain from her eastern possessions may be attributed to that very fact. In the course of a few years, however, with the construction of our Hudson Bay railway, and consequent short, cheap and convenient means of transport between the two countries, and the rapid growth of agricultural, and otherwise industrial population in the Northwest; which might conveniently be in excess of 40,000,000 souls, closer trade relations of every description are certain to grow between the countries than ever existed, or ever can exist, between Great Britain and Asiatic India. We will require immense quantities of the products of Great Britain's looms, we will require her iron manufactures, her silks, her prints, her products of every description, even her coals from Newcastle. To some this latter may appear carrying coals to Newcastle; but when it is understood that to-day English coal, brought over as ballast, pays American duties, and finds its way in large quantities into the Eastern States, it will be fully understood it can, when brought to Fort Churchill also as ballast, be readily forwarded to points on the C.P.R., on account of its superiority, and sold to housekeepers in Manitoba. England consumes 200,000,000 of bushels of wheat annually and raises but 75,000,000, and the deficiency 125,000,000, despite of the force of all prejudice to the contrary, has yet to be supplied by the Canadian Northwest. But this is not all, we have shown in other articles

that pork, beef, cheese, butter, and all dairy and poultry products can be raised in this country as profitably as wheat, if indeed they cannot be made to yield handsomer returns; and these from this country will yet supply, through our northern, short outlet, the consuming millions of the eastern world. For natural causes, which any one considering the whole position impartially will readily understand, these events will speedily be brought about, and those who early commence the work will early be handsomely rewarded for their labor and their outlay. With a ready market and with all the other imported necessities of life laid down at low rates, as they can be from England, and Eastern Canada with the completion of the Hudson Bay outlet and the Canadian Pacific Railway, wheat can be raised in the country with a profit at 65 to 70 cents a bushel, beef at eight cents a pound, butter at twelve cents, &c., &c., which is a showing that can be produced by no other country on the face of the globe.

It then requires but the outlet, proper trade relations, plenty of help and capital to develop the country, the territory and resources being here by nature, to bring about a state of things that will be the admiration of all other communities on the face of the globe.

These are the possibilities and the capabilities of the soil, let us now more closely examine the growth of the country, with the evidences of the past, as assurance for the future. In 1870, when the Province entered confederation, the entire population, white and half breed, did not exceed 10,000 souls, and these subsisted, to a large extent, on vegetables and the proceeds of the chase. As there were no mills at that time except such as were to be found at great distances apart, of the most elementary construction, but little was done in wheat growing for a few years afterwards. In short, but little headway was made in the growth of grain, literally none but what supplied home demands, until the opening of the Pembina branch of the C.P.R.

in 1880; and last year, three years afterwards, with a population of but about 200,000 in the whole Northwest, notwithstanding the seven millions of a deficiency in Eastern Canada, and the damage done by frosts in the United States, after providing for all the requirements of consumption and seed, this country exported close on to 3,500,000 bushels, and this year the average is 54 per cent. greater. This unmistakably is something to be proud of. It is to the natural capabilities of the country this must be wholly attributed. In the Eastern Provinces and a great portion of the eastern and more southern of the United States, there is so much tillage required that it requires a lengthy experience to succeed in husbandry; but the native of the British Isles who has been brought up to farming, readily falls into the ways of the industry in these portions of the world. In this country, however, the circumstances are somewhat different, and though the soil wants but little cultivation, the ways of living being primitive until the country becomes more developed, but pluck, energy and capital are required to, in a short time, "make the wilderness blossom as a rose."

Already with its slender resources, and the many drains, peculiar to organization, upon its exchequer the Provincial Government is giving annually handsome assistance to a department of agriculture, which encourages the development of agricultural societies in all parts of the Province of Manitoba, at whose meetings and exhibitions there is a free interchange of thought from which many advantages naturally result; and it is not improbable that ere long, — in short, the certainties point that way — an agricultural college, combined with a model farm will be established in the country, in which young people from other countries, and with out practical experience will be taught the ways of successful agricultural life, by thoroughly experienced men, before going on to their homesteads or purchased farms. This for a new country will be a rapid stride in

advances. It is only about ten years since the experiment was begun in Ontario with all of its age on its head, and is doing an excellent work. In the school acclimatising trees, fruits, seed, &c., could all be taught to good advantage.

RAILWAYS, AND THEIR PROGRESS.

Nothing bears greater evidence of the substantial progress of a country in this age of commerce than the rapid construction of railways, and when attention is given to the length of roads being built in this country at the present, the observer must conclude Canada's western possessions take no ordinary rank. Notwithstanding the fact that settlements were made in the Eastern Provinces in the early part of the 18th century, and that they had their provincial autonomy, which Manitoba received but fourteen years ago, nearly a century before, nothing was done towards the construction of railways until the days of the Hincks administration, in 1851. At that time the population of Upper Canada was about four times that of the Province of Manitoba at the present. It had its cities and towns in numbers, and its trade and commerce in a high state of advancement, but all was done through the waterways of the summer and by the slow and expensive process of teaming in the winter. Railways had been for years in existence on the eastern continent, and in the country to the south; but as the Provinces were left to their own resources, and were possessed of but a portion of the public domain, they naturally thought many times before involving themselves in debt even for the boon of railways. However, in 1852 the Grand Trunk received its Act of incorporation, and with it a loan of \$16,000,000, which constituted a large portion of the national debt at the time, and, of which, by the way, nothing has been repaid either in principal or interest. About

the same time the Northern and Great Western lines were begun, but neither of them was to any extent aided by Imperial sources. The circumstances are, however, vastly different in this great country of ours. The roads are for the most part built by the Dominion Government, which bears the same relation to Manitoba and the Northwest that Great Britain bore to the Eastern Provinces in the days of which we write. When even at the present time, the other Provinces require additional lines to develop their resources, the people have to build them by municipal taxation with a per centage of assistance from their provincial treasuries.

As many of our readers are aware, the Canadian Pacific Railway commenced under an obligation entered into with the Provinces at Confederation, to chain the continent from ocean to ocean, is now constructed to a length of upwards of 1,600 miles all told, and with regular traffic on most of the length. The distances for better instruction may be mentioned as follows: From Port Arthur at the head of Lake Superior, which is connected with Collingwood, Sarnia, Windsor, and all important points in the western part of Ontario, by the finest lines of steam boats in existence, to Winnipeg is 430 miles. This section was opened last fall for regular traffic, and is now, during the summer season, the inlet and the outlet for most of the trade of the country. Great headway is being made with the section of line from Port Arthur eastward, north of Lake Superior, and the connection with Ottawa will be made in the course of another year, when there will be direct communication with the east, winter and summer, over Canadian territory, altogether independent of other lines and outside agencies. From Winnipeg westward, the road has already been finished a distance of 960 miles, and is well into the Rocky Mountains. From the Pacific, Mr. Onderdonk, another contractor, is working his way eastward, and the connection will be made in a few months. It is safe to say that in the course of eighteen

months a passenger can load his effects at Halifax, board the train, and ride to Port Moody on the Pacific without ever getting off the train. With the connection made, the greatest railway work extant will have been fully accomplished.

In addition to this main line, the Canadian Pacific Company have done considerable work on branches. They have what are virtually two main lines from the southern boundary, connecting with American roads, and which they use more especially in the winter season, the one from Gretna to Winnipeg 70 miles distant, and the other from St. Vincent 68 miles to the same city. Besides these they have short spurs to Stonewall and West Selkirk, 20 and 22 miles distant respectively, and these will doubtless, in the near future be projected to other objective points in the distance. Besides these again, they have a projection south-westerly from Winnipeg through the southern part of Manitoba, which is now nearly 100 miles in length. In addition to these they have branches projected through the southern country from Winnipeg and Brandon, and through the northern territory from Elkhorn, Regina, Moosejaw and other points west—in short wherever they find roads will pay, and to be built as the interests of the country call for them.

But the railway growth of the country is not confined to the C. P. R.—Winnipeg itself has a branch south-westerly into the fertile belt in that direction; Portage la Prairie has the Manitoba & Northwestern, now in operation over 50 miles, and which will be extended to Prince Albert, opening up the best wheat growing country under the sun. This town also has projected lines north-easterly to Selkirk, and south-westerly to the Souris coal fields; and will eventually be one of the greatest railway centres and one of the most important business points in the Northwest. Another local line is projected—the Souris and Rocky Mountain, from the C. P. R. at Melbourne, about 100 west of Winnipeg, north-westerly, through Rapid

City, and thence across the fertile plains to the west. Brandon also has its north-western project as well as its south-western scheme both of which will eventually be built and develop the city into a large flourishing centre. The important feature of all this is that these extensive and highly beneficial highways have cost the people but little money. They are for the most part constructed from Dominion resources, and without Provincial assistance. The cities, towns and counties of the other Provinces have saddled themselves with liabilities, such as many of them will never get over, to secure their railways; and altogether a half million of dollars would cover all the railway bounties voted by the people of this western country. For this the people have to thank the liberal policy of the Dominion Government, for largely subsidising each and every one of the roads by Dominion land and Dominion money.

With the aid of the waterways of the country, which are numerous, and the good wagon roads which are being built every where through the country, by the Provincial Government and municipal funds, this country in the first twenty years of its existence will have made more headway than the other Provinces made in one century. But this is not all. At the last session of the Dominion Parliament a charter and liberal land grant was given to a Hudson Bay Railway Company, and \$100,000 put in the estimates to make a complete exploration of the Bay and Straits; and arrangements are, as we write, being made in England to raise the money to finish the work. It will be a road from Winnipeg, with a detour westerly to Fort Churchill, about 550 miles in length, and constructed on a route to be readily tapped by other branches from western points on the C. P. R., where the productions of the country call for them. With this completed, our teas, coffees and such goods coming in from China and Japan the short way across the Pacific and through British Columbia, our English imports the short way through the Hudson Bay,

and all of our exports through the latter channel, the country will be favored as is no other country on the American continent.

With the facility with which all kinds of grain, cattle, sheep, dairy, and poultry products can be produced in the Northwest as detailed elsewhere, this country can undersell any other in the English markets, with shipping via the Hudson Bay outlet, and make money; and with our necessary imports laid down from Great Britain as cheaply as they are at Montreal, Manitoba and the Northwest will be in a position to defy the world.

These circumstances tell their own story and furnish accumulated evidence for the mind open to conviction, that this country offers advantages to the industrious settler, that are not equalled by those of any other land on the face of the globe. It only requires a little reflection to fully comprehend the advantages of the once "Great Lone Land."

We subjoin a table which can be utilized to show the distance between any two points on the entire length of our constructed railways which must be of advantage to persons seeking locations.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

PORT ARTHUR SECTION.	
Stations.	Miles.
Port Arthur.....	0
Fort William.....	6.4
Murillo.....	17
Kaministiquia.....	27.3
Fitzmark.....	36.5
Buda.....	43.8
Nordland.....	54.9
Nordland Y.....	58.7
Linkoping.....	64.6
Savanne.....	75.6
Ursala.....	85.0
Carlstad.....	93.0
Bridge River.....	103.2
English River.....	115.7
Martin.....	123.4
Bonheur.....	133.4
Falcon.....	144.2
Ignace.....	151.8

WABIGOON SECTION.

Ignace.....	151.8
Butler.....	160.5
Raleigh.....	169.9
Lache.....	179.7
Brule.....	189.9
Wabigoon.....	202.1
Barclay.....	209.3
Oxdrift.....	221.3
Eagle River.....	231.3
Vermillion Bay.....	241.5
Gilbert.....	249.3
Parrywood.....	255.8
Summit.....	264.9
Hawk Lake.....	272.4
Beaver.....	282.6
Rossland.....	288.4
Rat Portage.....	296.5

RAT PORTAGE SECTION.

Rat Portage.....	296.5
Keewatin.....	300.0
Oseersund.....	307.5
Deception.....	312.6
Kalmar.....	319.6
Ingolf.....	327.4
Cross Lake.....	333.5
Telford.....	337.6
Kennie.....	348.1
Darwin.....	358.5
Whitemouth.....	368.0
Shelly.....	378.0
Monmouth.....	383.8
Beausejour.....	394.4
Tyndall.....	401.
Selkirk.....	409.
Gonor.....	415.1
Bird's Hill.....	422.2
Winnipeg Jet.....	428.4
Winnipeg.....	429.9

BRANDON SECTION.

Winnipeg.....	0
Air Line Junction.....	1.5
Winnipeg West.....	7.4
Rosser.....	15.1
Meadows.....	22.2
Marquette.....	29.
Reaburn.....	35.2
Poplar Point.....	40.5
High Bluff.....	48.7
Portage la Prairie.....	56
Portage la Prairie.....	56
Burnside.....	63.5
Bagot.....	71
McGregor.....	77.4
Austin.....	84.6
Sidney.....	92.8
Melbourne.....	98.5

Carberry.....	105.7
Sewell.....	114.3
Douglas.....	121.8
Chater.....	127.5
Brandon.....	132.6

BROADVIEW SECTION.

Brandon.....	132.6
Kenny.....	141.1
Alexander.....	148.7
Griswold.....	158.
Oak Lake.....	165.5
Virden.....	180.2
Hargrave.....	188.3
Milkhorn.....	196.8
Fleming.....	211.1
Moosomin.....	219.3
Red Jacket.....	226.5
Wapella.....	235.4
Burrows.....	243.1
Whitewood.....	249.4
Perceval.....	256.3
Broadview.....	263.8

REGINA SECTION.

Broadview.....	263.8
Oakshels.....	271.1
Grenfell.....	278.9
Summerberry.....	286.4
Wolsely.....	294.1
Santaluta.....	302.
Indian Head.....	312.
Qu'Appelle.....	323.6
McLean.....	332.
Balgonie.....	341.1
Pilot Butte.....	347.8
Regina.....	356.4
Grand Coulee.....	365.8
Pense.....	373.2
Belle Plaine.....	381.
Parqua.....	390.
Moose Jaw.....	398.1

SWIFT CURRENT SECTION

Moose Jaw.....	398.1
Bobarm.....	406.2
Caron.....	414.2
Mortlach.....	423.2
Parkbeg.....	432.4
Secretan.....	442.8
Chaplin.....	451.7
Errol.....	461.1
Moore.....	471.5
Ilford.....	483.
R. J. L. K.....	483.9
Wade.....	496.4
Aikins.....	404.4
Swift Current.....	510.5

MEDICINE HAT SECTION.

Swift Current.....	510.6
Leven.....	519.3
Goose Lake.....	528.6

Antelope.....	538.2
Gull Lake.....	546.
Cypress.....	554.5
Sidewood.....	565.1
Crane Lake.....	575.2
Colley.....	585.6
Maple Creek.....	596.4
Kincarth.....	605.6
Forres.....	615.2
Walsh.....	627.7
Irvine.....	638.1
Denmore.....	650.9
Medicine Hat.....	660.1

CROWFOOT SECTION.

Medicine Hat.....	660.1
Stair.....	668.
Bowall.....	675.
Suffield.....	686.5
Langevin.....	695.1
Kininvie.....	704.
Tilley.....	713.2
Bantry.....	723.
Cassils.....	733.
Sonthesk.....	740.6
Lathom.....	749.8
Bassano.....	757.4
Crowfoot.....	765.9
Oluny.....	776.5
Gleichen.....	784.9

CALGARY SECTION.

Gleichen.....	784.9
Namaka.....	793.7
Strathmore.....	801.
Chester.....	809.3
Langdon.....	819.3
Shepard.....	829.7
Calgary.....	838.9
Keith.....	848.3
Cochrane.....	861.7
Radnor.....	872
Morley.....	880.6
Kananaskis.....	893.1
The Gap.....	900.9
Conmore.....	906.3

MOUNTAIN SECTION.

Dunhill.....	913.8
Bauff.....	919.2
Castle Mountain.....	928.9
Silver City.....	937.6
Eldon.....	945.3
Lagaan.....	955.2
Stephen.....	961.7

EMERSON SECTION

St. Vincent.....	0
Emerson.....	2
Dominion City.....	12
Arnaud.....	20
Dufrost.....	28
Otterburne.....	37

Niverville.....	44.5
St. Norbert.....	56
St. Boniface.....	65
Winnipeg Junction.....	66.5
Winnipeg.....	68
WEST SELKIRK SECTION.	
Winnipeg.....	0
West Selkirk.....	22
PEMBINA MOUNTAIN SECTION.	
Winnipeg.....	0
St. James.....	3.6
La Salle.....	18.6
Osborn.....	30.1
Morris.....	42.8
Rosenfeld.....	56.2
Gretna.....	70.1
Plum Coulee.....	36.4
Morden.....	21.8
Thornhill.....	14.5
Darlingford.....	6.3
Manitou.....	0
STONEWALL SECTION.	
Winnipeg.....	0
Air Line Junction.....	1.5
Stony Mountain.....	13.3
Stonewall.....	19.8

ADDITION TO POPULATION.

The population, too, is on the steady increase,—in short fully up to that of the most favored of the United States, and will, as soon as the resources of the soil are fully tested, be in excess of anything heretofore known on the continent. In round numbers the immigration of 1882, could not have been less than 45,000. Of this number about 10,000 were from Great Britain, probably 4,000 from the continent; some 10,000 many of whom are of French extraction repatriated from the Eastern States of America, and the great bulk of the remainder from the other Canadian Provinces. The best information goes to show, the effects of this addition in money and other valuables were not less in value than ten million dollars, one half of which was owned by Canadians, and the remainder fairly divided among the other nationalities.

In the following year, 1883, the immigration was somewhat in excess of that of the

previous year, and that of this, all told, will perhaps be the same as in 1882.

To people who are accustomed to estimating the population of more thickly settled countries, this increase may not appear large; but it must be considered as the contribution to an entirely new country, and presents a most creditable contrast in comparison with the settlement of the States of the American Union. For instance, the increase of the State of Illinois was but 375,297 between the years 1830 and 1840. Taking into account both immigration and native increase, Michigan added to its residents but 180,609 between 1850 and 1860, and Minnesota but 165,940 between the same two years. With the growth of this country in the past, estimating in natural progression, by the year 1890, the population cannot be far short of a million souls.

Although the country is most essentially agricultural, an increase in the manufacturing and commercial classes must be a natural accompaniment of the most essential immigration. In short, with the steady growth of the agricultural resources of the country profitable openings will become numerous for every branch of industry known to all other portions of America. In this connection, it may not be out of place to make an especial reference to the classes of people required, in the country. If the immigrant be not encumbered with a family and is willing to work and endure life in right pioneer style for two or three years, he can get along without much capital, though if he has it, there is not a country in existence that offers more numerous or more favorable fields for its investment. The farmer, with a large family and with reasonable means can locate his household in comfortable circumstances around him, to better advantage than he can in any other country in the world—the land is to be had for the taking, and all that is necessary to insure future success is enough capital to put up whatever buildings the occupant may require, buy a few implements and feed his

care for a twelve month. There are at the present moment many farms to be rented, and there will be more as the country gets older, so that the farmer who might prefer cropping as an experiment, before going to personal expense to locate, can always suit his tastes and requirements in this country.

EDUCATIONAL.

The school systems of the several Provinces, which are to a great extent uniform throughout the Dominion, are the boast of the country and the cause of admiration by educationists in other countries. When, at the late Centennial in the United States, the systems of several countries came into competition that of the Province of Ontario took first rank, showing that Canadians in general are fully alive to the importance of educating the youth of the country. But while this superiority of educational institutions is common to the whole of Canada, provision has very wisely been made by the Dominion Government to have it especially the case in the whole of the Canadian Northwest. As has been mentioned in a previous article, our common or primary schools, and collegiate departments attached in the cities and towns, where the higher English branches, including mathematics, commercial business and classics are taught, are virtually free, and under the charge of properly trained teachers who have passed creditable examinations at the hands of competent Provincial Boards. When we say free, we mean free to the pupil, the real estate of the country aided by Government grants having to bear the entire cost of the erection of buildings and the maintenance of teachers. This to the poor man is a boon he can enjoy in no other country, not even in the United States, where they boast of all civilized institutions in a high degree of advancement. There is the liberty of separate schools for Roman Catholics which is on precisely the same footing as the system for the

Protestant portion of the community. We are not in a position to say that it is as great a privilege as the supporters of the system contend it is, but it is at least a guarantee of freedom in the most extensive sense of the word. The law provides that where Roman Catholics in a town or district think of establishing a school where they can teach their own religion with secular studies, they are at liberty to withhold their support from the nominally called Protestant schools, tax themselves for the purpose, hire their own teachers who have also to pass high class examinations, and receive their government grants *pro rata* with their Protestant fellow citizens. This guarantees liberty of conscience in the broadest sense of the term.

To one unacquainted with the facts, the advancement of schools in the country, under this system of proficiency, would be almost incredible. The first regularly organized schools were commenced at Winnipeg—then Fort Garry,—and High Bluff, a point up the Assiniboine River about 50 miles west of Winnipeg, in the year 1870, and to-day the progress is most marvellous. There are, all told, in the organized districts of the Province (and there is still about one-third of the Province unorganized because insufficiently settled, but it is being organized rapidly every month of the year) about 25,000 pupils of school age (between the years 5 and 16) and making an average attendance of about 8,000 for the last half year. The cities and towns have about one-third of the population, with, as a matter of course, a much larger percentage of regular attendance than is found in the rural districts, where storms and various other causes tend to interrupt it. From the small commencement of two teachers in 1870, the number has now increased to about 450, some 90 of whom are engaged in the cities and towns, according to the size of the places and the numbers of school population. The average salary paid to male teachers in cities and towns is about \$755, and that to females \$440. In the rural dis-

tricts the teachers are scarcely as fortunate, the males receiving but about \$500, and the females about \$100 less. We have not the exact figures at hand, but estimating the teachers in both towns and country districts as half males, the entire amount paid out in salaries is not less than \$215,775. As last year the Government contributed \$35,000 towards this amount, the remainder, \$180,775, was raised as we have stated by a tax on the land properties of the country.

Already from the small commencement of 1870, there are school buildings in the country after the lapse of only thirteen years, to the value of \$411,596, or nearly half a million dollars, the cities and towns owning about three-fifths of the amount and the country districts the remainder. So much for the statistics. Let us now look at the promise of the growth and maintenance of the system in the future.

When, in 1870, the country received its Provincial autonomy the Government of the Dominion of that day, which is, in so far as its leadership is concerned, the same as it is at the present, saw the desirability while land was cheap, of setting apart a reasonable proportion of the domain for the maintenance of schools in the future, and the following legislation was enacted:

1. School lands shall be administered by the Governor in Council, through the Minister of the Interior:

2. Provided, all sales of lands shall be by public auction, and an upset price fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council; but in no case shall such lands be put up at an upset price less than the fair value of corresponding unoccupied lands in the township in which such lands may be situate:

3. Provided also, that the terms of sale of school lands shall be at least one-fifth in cash at the time of sale, and the remainder in four equal successive annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid with each instalment on

the balance of purchase-money from time to time remaining unpaid:

4. Provided also, that all moneys from time to time realized from the sale of school lands shall be invested in Dominion securities, to form a school fund; and the interest arising therefrom, after deducting the cost of management, shall be paid annually to the Government of the Province or Territory within which such lands are situated towards the support of public schools therein,—the money so paid to be distributed for that purpose by the Government of such Province or Territory in such manner as may, by it, be deemed most expedient.

This provision, it will be seen, applies to the territory outside of Manitoba, as well as to that within its borders, so that the emigrant settling anywhere in our Northwest will feel that the education of his children and his children's children for all ages in the future is amply provided for no matter how governments may rise and fall. This legislation fairly interpreted means that two sections in every township of 36 sections [the townships are all the same size, six sections square], or the one-eighteenth of the entire territory is set apart as School Lands. As there will be just 96,000,000 of acres in the Province, as it will stand, when its boundary differences have been settled, the one eighteenth being School Lands will give the Province 5,330,000 acres for the maintenance of common and grammar schools. After deducting, say one-third for waste and bad land, the remainder, say 3,000,000 of acres, disposed of as the country becomes improved would readily bring an upset figure, to use the words of the statute, of \$5.00 per acre, or net in round numbers \$15,000,000. This sum funded, in turn, would leave a net income of \$750,000 a year for the maintenance of schools. With the country fully organized into districts, and as thickly settled as it will be for a century to come, this sum

would pay half the salaries of the teachers of the Province. best principals and teachers the Dominion of Canada can afford, granting degrees in medicine, arts, &c., and in standing fully up to the rank of those of the Eastern Provinces, and the Government is very desirous that they should go on in an advanced sphere of usefulness. In the late correspondence between the Provincial and Federal authorities the Government made a grant of 150,000 acres of land as an endowment for their support. If the management only sees that the proceeds of these are properly husbanded and judiciously applied, the colleges of the country will be placed on the same independent footing as that enjoyed by our common schools. As is intimated by the legislation above, the whole advancement of our schools rests with the Provincial Government, who, of course, from being closer related to them, know what is what is best for their interest. The lands are there for their support exclusively, and it only remains for the Provincial authorities to dictate their management and the application of the proceeds, so that in the matter of education, as well as in other respects, the Canadian Northwest is truly a highly favored country.

In no other Province of the Dominion, and in no other country of the world for that matter, has such a provision been made for the education of the young. In Ontario with all its advantages and privileges, any aid to education beyond that of the annual tax on the rateable property, has to be made out of the general revenue of the government. Generally speaking, the government grant of Ontario, to rural schools is about half a million dollars, or perhaps two dollars to every pupil of average attendance, so that the grant of Manitoba, from a special fund, and independent of any further aid the Government may see fit to grant, will be fifty per cent. in excess, of that of our sister Province.

But while the government, at the inception of Provincial rule, was mindful of the interests of rural schools, that of the present day is equally considerate for the requirements of the higher educational institutions.

In addition to the collegiate departments of city and town schools, Manitoba now has a colleges under the management of the

of Europe, the railways and thoroughfares of Canada, and more particularly their own lines of road through which settlers bound for any portion of Western American were compelled to pass before the opening of the Canadian lake route in spring last, with literature setting forth the advantages of settling in the American States, in language at once captivating and enticing in the extreme. Their circulars are all beautifully lithographed after

A COMPARISON OF LAND LAWS.

At the present time and for years past large landed companies, who expect to reap rich harvests out of the sale of lands in the Western States of America, and railway companies who find themselves compelled to unload the heavy quantities of American soil forced upon them as part payment for railway construction, and to induce settlement to make their railways pay when built, have been flooding the countries

of Europe, the railways and thoroughfares of Canada, and more particularly their own lines of road through which settlers bound for any portion of Western American were compelled to pass before the opening of the Canadian lake route in spring last, with literature setting forth the advantages of settling in the American States, in language at once captivating and enticing in the extreme. Their circulars are all beautifully lithographed after

the fashion of bank notes, the scenery finished after the fashion of parlor decorations, the fields, farm houses, and scenes of action in farm life portraying the ease and luxury of cropping an old homestead with thousands of dollars to back up the operations and every other feature of the literature, giving the uninitiated the impression it is only necessary to settle in American territory to at once enter an elysian field where hardship is unheard of, labor the exception rather than the rule, and riches peace and contentment awaiting the settler on every hand. As we have said up to the opening of our own lake route in spring last, the Americans have had the advantage of the Canadian people, as all travel was necessarily from the western portion of Ontario, on American lines, through American territory. With the aid the Americans received, of a highly deceptive character, from residents of this country, who have proved themselves failures in every sphere of life, and whose only aim now is the advancement of political interests in opposition to the Government, it is only to be wondered at that the work of dissuasion has not been more successful than it has been. The residents of this country, who last autumn did the most, to damn its prospects abroad and to condemn it in the eyes of an agricultural people about to emigrate to our territory, are men who never stood between the handles of a plow and who accomplished their own misfortunes in this country through greed and ignorance—through greed in trying to make themselves millionaires in dabbling in town and village lots after the manner of the gambler on Wall street in New York, and through ignorance in not having sufficient capacity to gauge the absurdity of their attempted speculations. Money there has been lost in this country, by the handful, during the boom; but in no case can an honest, industrious farmer be found, who worked within his means, kept out of heavy debts, and attended to his general routine duties, instead of aiming at local distinction

as a politician or a political agitator who is not satisfied. And nothing else should reasonably be looked for, as a farmer who has attended diligently to his own business cannot be found in the whole country, who, taking the cost of his land into account and the natural growth consequent upon improvements, has not made more upon the capital invested than he could make in agriculture than any other part of the known world. He may not have, and very likely has not, much money to show for his time, but he has improvements about him that mark a very handsome return for all his investments. In other articles we have shown that the producing powers of this country are unequalled on the globe; in this section, we will show that the land regulations are vastly superior to those of the United States, and in later pages we will convince all who are open to conviction that, as regards markets, school facilities, expenses of living, &c., &c., Manitoba and the Northwest are highly privileged countries.

We do not profess to say the land laws of this country under the present Federal Government, are the essence of perfection, but we do know they are infinitely superior to what they were under the late government, and almost beyond comparison with those of the United States. The single aim of the present Government is to have all of our unoccupied lands whether owned by themselves, land companies, or by the Railways taken up by BONA FIDE settlers, at the earliest moment possible.

Where arrangements have been made with land companies, the main condition is that they be given to actual settlers on the most favorable terms, and on the best conditions of settlement. In fact some of the companies, in addition to selling the lands at low figures, aid the settlers by cash advances to forward improvements, others give the land to settlers at merely nominal prices to assist in enhancing the value of the remainder of their tracts. The railway companies,

on the other hand, in addition to selling at low prices, give a reduction of from one-third to two-thirds of the cost price to those who make improvements and bring their properties speedily under cultivation. The settlement then of the land regulations at present in force in the Canadian Northwest only rests with the imagination of critics that no government can ever hope to satisfy. As,

however, this work is not designed to convert the opinions of dissatisfied residents, but merely to furnish information to people abroad regarding the superiority of our laws over those of the United States, we take the most effectual means of setting all questions aside, and quote section by section from the published regulations of both countries.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS.

1. Any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, shall, on making application in the form A in the schedule to this Act, be entitled to obtain homestead entry for any quantity of land not exceeding one quarter section and being of the class of land open, under the provisions of this Act, to homestead entry:

2. Such person shall also, in connection with such homestead entry, be entitled to the privilege of obtaining at the same time, but not at a later date, a pre-emption entry for an adjoining unoccupied quarter section or part of a quarter-section of land of the said class:

3. The entry for a homestead and for its attached pre-emption, if any shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy and cultivate the land entered for, and hold possession of the same to the exclusion of any other person or persons whomsoever, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land; the title to the land shall remain in the Crown until the issue of the patent therefor, and the said land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of patent:

UNITED STATES' REGULATIONS.

1. As aliens cannot acquire valid titles to real estate under the pre-emption, homestead and other laws, the privileges of which are restricted to citizens, or those who have declared their intention to become such, it is important that foreigners seeking identification with the American community should be advised of the legal steps necessary to acquire citizenship. Any free white alien over the age of twenty-one years, may at any time after arrival declare before any court of record having common law jurisdiction (with a clerk or prothonotary and seal) his intention to become a citizen, and to renounce forever all foreign allegiance.

2. A party cannot file under the pre-emption and the homestead law at the same time.

3. Where a pre-emptor tenders his declaratory statement for a tract of land before another preemptor has fully completed his, by making payment for the same tract, the declaratory statement should be received and the party allowed a regular hearing before the local officers.

4. The privilege of homestead and pre-emption entry shall only apply to surveyed agricultural lands: no person shall be entitled to such land valuable for its timber, or for hay land, or for land on which there is a stone or marble quarry, or coal or other mineral having commercial value, or wherein there is any water power which may serve to drive machinery, or for land, which by reason of its position, such as being the shore of an important harbor, bridge site, or canal site, or being either an actual or prospective railway terminus or station, it will be in the public interest to withhold from such entry.

5. Whenever the survey of any township has been finally confirmed and such township opened for homestead entry, any person who has *BONA FIDE* settled and made improvements before such confirmed survey on land in such township, shall have a prior right to obtain homestead entry for the land so settled on, provided such right be exercised within three months after the land is open for settlement; and provided that such land has not been reserved or the right to homestead entry is not accepted under the provisions of this Act. No homestead entry shall be granted to any other person in respect of such land until three months after notice in writing shall have been given by the Local Agent to such *BONA FIDE* settler that such land is open for settlement.

6 To obtain homestead entry it shall be necessary for the person applying therefor to appear and make affidavit before the Local Agent according to form B, C, D, or E, in the schedule to this Act, as the circumstances of the case require. Upon filing such affidavit with the Local Agent, and on payment to him of an office fee of ten dollars, such person shall receive a receipt from the Local Agent according to the form F in the schedule to this Act; and such receipt shall be a certificate of entry, and shall be authority to the person obtaining it to go into possession of the land described in it.

4. A party settled on unsurveyed land: When a certain township was surveyed, a part of his claim was found therein, the balance being in an adjoining unsurveyed township. The settler filed for the portion of his claim which was surveyed, and gave notice that he claimed land in the adjoining unsurveyed township. The time within which, by law, he was required to prove up his claim was about to expire, and the other township had not been surveyed; it was held by the Land Department that after the other township should be surveyed, and the plat thereof returned, the settler should be allowed the usual time within which to file his declaratory statement and prove up and pay for his entire claim.

5. No settlement on unsurveyed lands acknowledged in homesteading.

6. Total fee for homesteading in first class is \$26, and take annexed oath:

I, ———, of ———, having filed my application, No. —, for an entry under Section 2289 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do solemnly swear that [here state whether the applicant is the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age: whether a citizen of the United States, or has filed his declaration of intention of becoming such; or, if under twenty-one years of age, that he has served not less than fourteen days in the Army or Navy of the United States during actual war; that said application, No. —, is made for his or her exclusive benefit; and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not

directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever] and that I have not heretofore had the benefit of the homestead laws.

Sworn to and subscribed, this — day of —, before

7. If a person obtaining homestead applies for and obtains at the same time a pre-emption entry, he shall pay to the Local Agent a further office fee of ten dollars, and shall receive therefor from him a receipt in like form, and having like effect to that prescribed for homestead entry:

8. Provided that in the case of intending immigrants or other persons proposing to settle together, the Minister of the Interior or the Land Board, on requisition signed by them, may authorize any person they name to obtain homestead and pre-emption entries for them, before their arrival in the territory in which the land they desire to occupy is situate.

9. Persons occupying land owned by them may obtain, homestead entry, or homestead and pre-emption entry, as the case may be, for any contiguous lands open for such entry; but the whole extent of land so entered shall not exceed one quarter-section as a homestead, or two quarter-sections as a homestead and a pre-emption, as the case may be.

10. A person applying for such entry for contiguous land must, when making the affidavit prescribed for homestead entry, also describe therein the tract he owns and lives upon; and his residence upon and cultivation of the whole shall thereafter be of the kind and for the term required by the provisions of this Act in the case of ordinary homestead entry, before he shall be entitled to patent for the part so entered for; Provided, that such residence and cultivation may be upon and of either the land originally occupied by him, or that for which homestead entry has been obtained, or both.

11. Any person who has obtained homestead entry shall be allowed a period of six months from its date within which to perfect the entry by taking, in his own person, possession of the land and begin-

7. To obtain the largest amount of land from the Government at the least cost, a party should first enter 160 acres under the pre-emption law, which will cost \$1.25 to \$2.50 an acre; then enter 160 more under the homestead laws.

8. No person can make homestead, pre-emption, or timber culture entry by an agent; that is to say, an agent cannot sign the applicant's name nor swear to the necessary papers.

9. An applicant coming and residing on an agricultural farm, may enter other land, lying contiguous thereto, which shall not, with such farm, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres.

10. In applying for an entry of this class, the party must make affidavit, describing the tract which he owns and upon which he resides as his original farm.

11. A party who neglects to examine the character of land entered by him under the homestead laws must suffer the consequences. He cannot be allowed to make another entry.

ning continuous residence thereon and cultivation thereof; and if the entry be not perfected within that period, it shall be void, and the land shall be open to entry by another person, or to other disposition under this Act by the Minister of the Interior:

12. Provided further, that in the case of immigrants from elsewhere than the North American Continent, the Governor-in-Council may extend the time for the perfecting of entry to twelve months from the date thereof.

13. In case a certain number of homestead settlers, embracing not less than twenty families, with a view to greater convenience in the establishment of schools and churches, and to the attainment of social advantages of like character, ask to be allowed to settle together in a hamlet or village, the Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, vary or dispense with the foregoing requirements as to residence, but not as to the cultivation of each separate quarter-section entered as a homestead.

14. At the expiration of three years from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, the settler, or in case of his death his legal representatives, upon proving to the satisfaction of the Local Agent, that he, or they, or some of them have resided upon and cultivated the land during the said term of three years, shall be entitled to a patent for the land, provided such proof is accepted by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or the Land Board: Provided also, that the patent therefor shall not issue to any person not then a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization:

15. Any person proving that he has resided on the land for which he has homestead entry for twelve months from the date of his perfecting his entry therefor, and that he has brought under cultivation at least thirty acres thereof, may, before the expiration of the three years defined in sub-clause one of this clause, obtain a patent by paying the Government price at the time for the land.

12 The "three months" time required within which preemption filings on unoffered land may be made, is three calendar months, not ninety days.

13. Residence in a double house, built on the dividing line between adjoining homesteads, is residence in compliance with the law.

14 After a homesteader has completed the term of five years, a further residence is not required to entitle him to patent.

15 No such allowance in American Law.

16. And if, in connection with the homestead entry, the settler has heretofore obtained, or hereafter obtains, a pre-emption entry in accordance with the provision of this Act, he shall, on becoming entitled to a patent for his homestead, be also entitled to a patent for the land included in such pre-emption entry, on payment of the price fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act by the Governor-in-Council; but such pre-emption right, if not exercised and payment made within six months after the settler shall have become entitled to claim a patent under his homestead entry, shall be forfeited, and such pre-emption shall not thereafter be open to homestead entry without the consent of the Minister of the Interior.

17. In addition to the cases hereinbefore mentioned, any person claiming a patent for a homestead, or for a homestead and pre-emption, shall be entitled thereto, upon proving that he has erected upon his homestead a habitable house and has *SONA FIDE* resided therein for not less than three months next prior to the date of his application for his patent; that for the period between the time within which, by clause thirty-one of this Act, it is provided that a homesteader shall perfect his entry, and the commencement of his said three months residence upon his homestead, he has been *SONA FIDE* resident within a radius of two miles from his homestead quarter section; that within the first year after the date of his homestead entry he had broken and prepared for crop not less than ten acres of his homestead quarter section; that within the second year he had cropped the said ten acres and broken and prepared for crop not less than fifteen acres additional—making not less than twenty-five acres; and that within the third year after the date of his homestead entry, he had cropped the said twenty-five acres and broken and prepared for crop not less than fifteen acres additional, making in all not less than twenty-five acres of the said homestead cropped, and fifteen acres additional thereof broken, and prepared for crop, within three years of the date of perfecting his homestead entry; and the residence described in this sub-clause shall be sufficiently fulfilled if the applicant has not been absent from his residence for more than six months in any one year:—

(1) Proof of the residence, creation of

16. Payment is required for pre-emption first, in American Laws.

17. A party while having an actual residence on his claim, may work elsewhere for other people a few weeks at a time.

a habitable house and cultivation required by this clause shall be made by the claimant by affidavit and shall be corroborated by the evidence on oath of two disinterested witnesses, resident in the vicinity of the land affected by their evidence, and accepted as sufficient by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands or the Land Board: Such affidavit shall be sworn and such testimony given before the Local Agent or some other person named for that purpose by the Minister of the Interior.

18. Provided that in cases of illness, vouched for by sufficient evidence, or in the cases of immigrants requiring to return to their native land to bring out their families to their homesteads, or in other special cases, the Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, grant an extension of time, during which a settler may be absent from his homestead, without prejudice to his right therein; but the time so granted shall not count as residence.

19. Any person who has obtained a homestead patent after three years' residence, or a certificate countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, as in the next preceding clause mentioned, with the additional statement that there has been three years' residence, may obtain another homestead and pre-emption entry.

20. If any person or persons thereunto authorized by the Minister of the Interior place immigrants as settlers on homestead lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, free of expense to the Government, the Governor in Council may order that the expenses, or any part thereof, incurred by such person or persons, for the passage money or subsistence in bringing out an immigrant, or for aid in erecting buildings on his homestead, or in providing horses, cattle, cattle, farm implements or seed grain for him, may, if so agreed upon by the parties, be made a charge upon the homestead of such immigrant; and in such case the claim for expense incurred on behalf of such immigrant, as above, together with interest thereon, must be satisfied before a patent or certificate for patent shall issue for the land:

21. The Minister of the Interior may direct that in the subdivision of townships which consist partly of prairie and partly

18. Continuous residence required.

19. No second entry for either homestead or pre-emption allowed.

20. A pre-emption Declaratory Statement cannot be signed by an agent.

21. No provision for providing settlers with timber, in the American Laws.

of timber land, the timber lands shall be divided into wood lots of not less than ten, and not more than twenty acres each, in such manner as to afford, as far as practicable, one such wood lot to each quarter-section of prairie farm.

The following are the Forms referred to in Clause 6 of the Canadian Regulations:

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

APPLICATION FOR A HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

I, _____ of _____ do hereby apply for a homestead entry, under the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act, 1883," for the _____ quarter section of section number _____ of the _____ township, in the _____ range of the _____ meridian.

FORM B.

Affidavit in support of claim for homestead entry by a person who has bona fide settled and made improvements upon land in advance of survey:

I, A.B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead and pre-emption entry; that I became resident upon and began to cultivate the said land on the day of _____, 18____, before the same was surveyed; that I have resided upon and cultivated the said land continuously ever since; that there is no other person residing, or having improvements upon it, and that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and that I have not heretofore obtained an entry for a homestead on Dominion lands.

Subscribed and sworn } (Signature)
to, this _____ day
of _____ 18____, before me.

Local Agent.

FORM C.

Affidavit in support of claim for homestead entry by a person who has not previously obtained homestead entry.

I, A.B., do solemnly swear (or affirm as

the case may be) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead and pre-emption entry; that there is no person residing on the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon, and that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and that I have not heretofore obtained an entry for a homestead on Dominion lands.

Subscribed and sworn } (Signature).
to, this _____ day
of _____ 18____, before me.

Local Agent.

FORM D.

Affidavit in support of a claim for homestead entry by a person who has previously obtained, and has forfeited, his homestead entry, but is permitted by the Minister of the Interior to obtain another homestead entry.

I, A.B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead and pre-emption entry; that there is no person residing on the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon; that I obtained homestead entry on the _____ day of _____, 18____, for the _____ quarter section of section _____ township _____ range _____ of the _____ meridian, but forfeited the same; that by order of the Minister of the Interior, which I now produce, I have been permitted to make application for and receive another homestead entry; and that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the land applied for, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit

of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Subscribed and sworn } (Signature)
to, this day
of 18, before me }

Local Agent.

FORM E.

Affidavit is support of a claim for homestead entry by a person who has previously obtained a recommendation for patent for a homestead, after three years' residence and cultivation.

I, A.B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead and pre-emption entry; that there is no person residing upon the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon; that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not, directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; that I obtained entry for the quarter section of section

township range of the
meridian, as a homestead, on
the day of 18; that I
resided upon and cultivated the same for
three years, and that my said homestead
has been recommended for patent, certificate of which fact, signed by the proper
Agent of Dominion Lands, and countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion
Lands, I now produce.

Subscribed and sworn } (Signature)
to, this day
of 18, before me }

Local Agent.

From the comparison made above, it will be seen that but 80 acres of the first quality of land is allowed to the homesteaders in the United States, while the full quarter section of 160 acres is given in every case in the Canadian Northwest. Other most objectionable features of the American Law are that a settler must consent to become naturalized before he

can make an entry for either a homestead or a pre-emption, and must be sometime a resident before he is permitted to do even that, so that much valuable time must be sacrificed by a foreigner, before he has any certainty of success. If then he wants to secure any quantity of land—a homestead and pre-emption—he must be a man of means, as he is not allowed to take up a homestead until he has his pre-emption paid for. If he has to earn part of the pre-emption, the probabilities are the land adjoining, would like to take up as a homestead, is taken up by another, and his homestead and pre-emption may then be miles apart. In Canada the settler can take up both at once, and is not required to pay for his pre-emption till three years after settlement, by which time, if economical, he will have earned sufficient pay for the holding.

Even residents of America who own \$320 are not allowed to either homestead or pre-empt, which, of course, debars second entries, while Canadians are allowed to do both no matter what land they hold, and to make entry after entry, as they comply with the three years' residence and improvement, against the five years in the States.

It is not always convenient for settlers to appear in person, and for which the laws of Canada make a provision, enabling one settler to make entries for relatives or acquaintances, who may have decided on emigrating in a short time afterwards; but the laws of the United States render entry by proxy impossible.

Enough will be seen in the foregoing comparison to convince one the Canadian laws are liberal in the extreme. They permit any immigrant, who makes up his mind to farm, to secure 320 acres of the very best farming land in the world for \$320 (or £64); and when the terms of settlement, which all must admit are extremely moderate, on this are completed, which can be done in three years, he is

permitted to make the second, which will secure as much land as his family, be it ever so large, will be able to manage, when he has done with all the things of time.

Parents with large families to provide for, and want to see them well settled in life, should not fail to avail themselves of the advantages now presented in the Canadian Northwest, as the opportunity cannot remain open long, when the capabilities of this country are better understood abroad.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

To the inhabitant of Great Britain a work like this is not complete, without a word on customs' duties, or as they are more properly called the "Tariff Question" in all parts of America. In Great Britain, the great bulk of the Government's revenues in the present age is created by internal agencies,—excise on liquors, postal arrangements, invoice stamps, bill stamps, tobacco and cigar contributions, &c. &c., the customs' duties at seaport towns being but nominal compared with the rates charged at American points of ingress. And this for several causes, is quite natural. England is, properly speaking, the mother of manufactures, as she is the parent of civilization and general progress. Centuries ago she had all manufacturing and producing machinery in a high state of improvement, and was, therefore, in a position to supply all the younger nations, and more especially all countries of America. With her abundance of capital at low rates of interest, cheap labor and the facility with which coal and iron—the two principal elements in extensive manufacturing—can be brought together without any high freights, she has long been in a position to defy the world in competition. Shortly after the American revolution of 1776, the Americans con-

cluded it would be to their interest, as there were no longer national ties existing between themselves and the mother country, to shut out all imports of British goods; or, at least, such portions of them as could be produced at home, and the course they adopted was the levying of high duties on the import of all foreign goods. This was effectual, and manufacturing grew up on a very extensive scale, and continued to flourish until the rebellion of 1860-61. The result of that unfortunate struggle amongst our neighbors to the south, was to paralyze business, and introduce that state of affairs, subsequently, that proved ruinous to a great many capitalists and commercial men in general. After the war, because of the difference in values of gold and paper money, while the latter was considered as good as the former, as a circulating medium at home, there was a great plethora of "capital" across the line—every man had his pockets full of it, and all sought fields for investment; also, because of the late stagnation in manufacturing interests, also the result of the war, there appeared a scarcity and an unusual demand for manufactures. The capitalists did the most natural thing in the world,—they commenced manufacturing, and soon more than fully supplied the natural demands of the country. Manufacturers began to totter in turn, and the next thing was to find a market at any prices. All eyes then turned towards Canada until goods were sold at such ruinous prices as to actually destroy nearly all the manufacturing firms in this country.

At that time the Canadian duties, on these lines of imports, at an average, were but 15 per cent. It will readily be seen that the American who was overloaded with goods, and had to realize to save insolvency, could readily afford to pay that rate of duty to get rid of his surplus stock, realize on it, and save his credit. The late, or Reform Government, acknowledged the

injustice to Canadians, by this unfair state of trade, when they advanced the 15 per cent tariff to one of 17½; but even this was found insufficient. However, Sir John Macdonald, then the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, suggested a remedy—the adoption, in part, of the rates of duties the Americans adopted after securing their independence, and which was virtually the cause of giving the country the start in its subsequent rapid but natural growth; and in the general elections of 1878, his party, the Conservatives, were returned to office, on that platform, by a vote of nearly two thirds of the electors. The tariff was not, of course, uniform; when not free altogether, raw materials are put in at low rates to encourage manufacturing at home, and where imposed, the rates vary from 5 to 40 per cent, according to the nature of the import.

As the tariff is the principal issue in the elections, it follows that it is the principal cause of the division of parties, and the more immediate cause of all the noise and agitation in this country last winter by the so called Farmers' Union, which is a body of men led, owned and virtually controlled by ward politicians, many of whom proved themselves failures in every line of business they ever undertook in their lifetime. During the past winter, and to the present, the chief argument of these agitators, who have done so much to deter emigrants from coming to this country, is that the Northwest farmer is overburdened by the tariff, some of the number going so far as to say that for a country to settle in, the American States were preferable in consequence. To set this point to rest, we will employ some figures, which must carry weight leading to fruitful results with the mind open to conviction, and it is scarcely worth wasting time talking to others. We confine ourselves to a plain comparison of the published returns of the Canadian Govern-

ment for the year 1883, with those of the United States for the same year. In that year the total importation of Canada was \$132,254,022; and on which the entire duties were but \$28,172,808, or in even figures 18½ per cent. In the same year the total importation of the United States was \$700,829,673, and the total duties on which were \$209,659,699, or a fraction over 29 per cent. When then the Canadian pays \$18 50 on imported goods, his American neighbor pays a fraction over \$29, or \$10 more. This is one fact we want all intending emigrants and all residents to ponder over, when considering the nature of their lot.

For the same year the Americans imported wool and woollen goods to the value of \$51,044,444 and paid on the same \$32,220,892, or 62 per cent.

Now estimating 50,000,000 of people in the United States, every head of a family every farmer with five children, would pay a tax of \$1 66 a year on woollen goods alone. But this is not the most prominent feature of this disadvantage of the American farmer. As the Americans are annually importing wool from Canada paying this rate of duty, all woollen goods in the United States are just 62 per cent. higher in value than are woollen goods produced in this country. The English tweed worn by the American costs him 62 per cent. more than the Canadian tweed costs the Manitoba settler.

The argument of the Manitoba political agitator, yclept Farmers' Unionist, is that because the Government have placed 35 per cent. duties on agricultural implements, the Northwest farmer has to pay 35 per cent. more for his machinery than the Ontario farmer, and 35 more than his Dakota neighbor. The absurdity of the first contention is declared in a moment, and that of the latter may be seen with just as little difficulty. Ontario machinery, for instance, is sold by the manufacturers to the Manitoba wholesale dealers for precise-

ly the same prices they sell at to home men, and Manitoba dealers realize no higher profits. This, then, adds the freight to the Ontario price when sold to the Manitoba farmer, and nothing more. A car, for instance, contains 12 self-binders, and that car from Ontario costs \$300, or \$25 on each binder. If the binder retails at \$250, it costs the Manitoban 10 per cent. more than the Ontario farmer, and not a cent more. If then it was a fact the Manitoba importer had to pay the entire 35 per cent. duty on the American imports, which we will show in the next paragraph is not the case, he would be paying out 15 per cent. for the benefit of the Americans alone as he could get just as good wares at home by paying freight. Next as to American manufactures. The writer has seen letter after letter from American manufacturers to Manitoba dealers offering goods at 50 per cent. off price list, while they give but 35 per cent. to the home man. They boldly assert they make this reduction to secure a portion of the Canadian trade, otherwise debarred by the Canadian tariff. Let us now see what this amounts to. Suppose the article was a machine that catalogued at \$100. The American wholesaler would get that at 35 per cent. off, or \$65. He in turn would put on 25 per cent. profit and 5 per cent. for freight and sell the implement at \$85. The Manitoban would buy at 50 per cent. off or \$50, and pay 35 per cent. duty on the actual price \$65, or \$22.75; to this amount, \$72.75, he would add 10 per cent. for freight, the distance being greater, and 25 per cent. for profits, and sell the machine at \$95. The careful reader will see that this difference in price, \$10 on an \$85 machine in the United States, is scarcely 12 per cent. which is just the duty Manitobans have to pay, when they must have American goods, to the exclusion of Canadian products, which many competent men consider just as efficient and just as serviceable.

What we want now more particularly to

impress upon the minds of intending emigrants and settlers is that while Manitobans who must have American machinery pay in reality but from 12 to 15 per cent. to get it, while Americans who must have woollen clothes and that is every man, woman and child in the territory open for settlement, have to pay 62 per cent. of a tax, as compared with Manitoba prices, to obtain them.

We admit there are high rates of duties against American canned goods, &c., &c., but as these are all produced in abundance in Ontario, the Manitoban pays simply the freight or less than two cents a pound more than his Ontario neighbor to obtain them. There are some features of the tariff such as a diminution of rates on goods exclusively used in the Northwest, lumber, &c., that might be modified for the benefit of the Northwest settler, but as our own timber and other resources are now fast meeting the demand, even these modifications will in a short time be considered unimportant.

For the sake, however, of better informing all readers of this little work, who desire to see the advantages of the tariffs of both countries more fully, we quote the rates of a few leading imports, from the published lists of both Governments.

These lists prove most conclusively that while the policy of the Canadian Government has been to foster native industries, that of the American Government has been to force production at home, and absolutely exclude all foreign manufactures:

	AMERICAN.	CANADIAN.
Arms. for sporting..	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
Axes, steel.....	45	30
Axles, per lb.....	2 1/2 cts.	20 "
Bacon.....	2 "	2 cts. per lb.
Balmorals, part or whole wool 85 cents per lb &.....	40 per cent	20 per cent.
Bells, for church hes..	45 per cent	Free.
Beltng, 30 cts p. lb &	50 per cent.	25 per cent.
Bird cages.....	45	30
Blacksmith's tools..	2 1/2 cts p. lb.	30 "
Blades for knives..	45 per cent.	35 "

AMERICAN.		CANADIAN.
Blankets, wool, 35		
cts per lb &.....	35 per cent	20 "
Boiler iron.....	45 "	25 "
Bolts for doors &.....	45 "	30 "
Books.....	25 "	15 "
Boots, leather.....	30 "	30 "
Boots, wove, 40 cts		
per lb and.....	35 "	35 "
Boxes, fancy.....	35 "	35 "
Braces and Bits.....	45 "	30 "
Braids, silk.....	50 "	35 "
Brass.....	45 "	35 "
Brushes, all kinds.....	30 "	25 "
Carpets, Brussels, 30		
cts per yard and.....	30 "	5 cts per yd.
Carriages.....	35 "	35 per cent.
Chains, all kinds.....	35 "	5 "
Chandeliers china.....	60 "	30 "
China, porcelain.....	55 "	25 "
Cigars, \$2.50 per lb & 25		20 "
with additional In-		[60 cts. per lb. &
land Revenue tax.....		
Clocks.....	35 "	30 per cent.
Cloth, Oil.....	50 "	30 "
Copper manufac-		
tures, average.....	40 "	30 "
Cotton clothing.....	35 "	av. 30 "
Cutlery.....	35 "	25 "
Fences, iron, per lb & 5 of a cent		30 "
Flax, manufactures 40 per cent		30 "
Flour.....	20 "	50 cts per bbl.
Fruits, Jellies.....	35 "	cts per lb.
Furniture, cabinet-		
ware.....	30 "	35 per cent.
Glass dishes.....	45 "	30 "
Hats of wool, 10 cts		
per lb and.....	35 "	25 "
India Rubbers, av'e 35		15 "
Iron manufactures.....	45 "	av. 20 "
Japanned goods.....	40 "	30 "
Wheat, per bushel.....	25 cts	15 c. & bush.
Wood manufactures 45 per cent		35 per cent.
Type.....	25 "	20 "
Tobacco.....	48 "	12 1/2 "
		[20 cts. & lb.
Steel manufactures, 45		35 per cent.

course, makes no difference, as he can pay as he goes; but the privilege of credit, which any honorable man can get in this country, to a poor man is often a source of great benefit. In the States in a period of adverse times, as is the season in which we write, the poor man is driven to desperation to know what to do. Without cash, his family may be on the verge of starvation, and no one will trust him except through confidence in his honesty, as the leniency of the law preserves all his effects against claims of creditors. In the Canadian North-west, where the farmer wants machinery, though it is never advisable to purchase what he can do without, he can always get it, pledging the security of the machinery alone in turn as payment for the liability. To the enterprising industrious settler this is a boon he cannot fail to appreciate. What we want particularly to show is that if protection is injurious to this country, as its enemies say it is, it is very inconsistent for them to recommend settling in the States where the duties are 50 per cent, in excess of those of Canada.

MARKETS.

And so on of all the other imports. But this is not all. Last year, the Inland Revenue collections of the United States were \$144,720,366, against the \$8,260,116 of this country or 150 per cent. greater making an additional tax of very nearly \$3 per capita. Altogether the taxation of the United States is then over \$7 a head or \$35 a year for a family of five, before it comes down to municipal or school assessments, against the \$5.75 of the people of Canada.

The exemption laws of the United States are so extensive that it is next to impossible for a poor man, or a man of limited means, to get credit. A man can be well off over there, and none of his effects can be seized for debt. To the wealthy man, this, of

It cannot be denied that to the immigrant in any country an assurance of good markets is of primary and unlimited importance. It is very necessary that he should be satisfied before removing to a country that all the necessities of pioneer life should be readily available and ready sale, in return, should be had at remunerative prices for the first fruits of his labor. Previous chapters have already given good evidence on these points, but lest this volume should fall into the hands of parties who are still doubters, a word of special advice may not be altogether out of place. We may say, from the nature of things, that the markets of this country are one of

its special advantages. The territory is no longer before the world as that wilderness wild, it was a few years ago said to be, particularly by interested parties, but a land of progress and advancement that compare in marked contrast with many other lands of many times its age of cultivation.

When we say its markets are one of the principal features of its advantages, our meaning will be fully understood by a division of its population. The population of Winnipeg, the capital and the chief commercial centre of the whole North-west is about 25,000, and Portage la Prairie, Brandon, and Emerson, three important commercial centres, especially the two former, in which every line of commercial business, essential to the development of the country surrounding them, is transacted on an extensive scale, have each about 3,000 residents; while Minnedosa, Gladstone, Neepawa, Birtle, Selkirk, Rat Portage, Stonewall, Carberry, Nelson, Pilot Mound, Virden, Moosomin, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Battleford, Fort McLeod, Edmonton, Souris and Deloraine are other points possessing populations varying from 200 to 1,000, or in all perhaps 8,000 souls. With the addition of about twenty other minor points scattered over the entire broad expanse of country, it will be seen the inhabitants of the cities, towns and villages cannot number much less than 50,000 souls, or the one-fourth of the entire population of the country. To the careful observer, this alone, without further observation, will be sufficient proof of what we say—the markets of the North-west are one of the most essential, of its numerous advantages, to the settler.

This large percentage of town population is an ample guarantee that competition in all commercial lines is sufficiently keen to place all imported commodities upon the market at the very lowest margin of profit. There was a time in the history of the Country when fabulous prices were asked

and obtained for all lines of imported commercial wares; but with the reduced freights of the C. P. R. and water inlets, it is now a question if all lines of light wares, including groceries, dry goods and clothing, are not as cheap in Manitoba and the North-west as they are in any of the Eastern Provinces. The addition of freights will also range all heavy wares, in quotation, in close contrast with the same goods in other parts of British America.

As is a natural inference the causes that lead to low prices of imported goods lead to high prices of native products, and a word will furnish the proof. The great bulk of the farming population, which at best, as we have shown, is but small in proportion to the whole, is of recent arrival, and have commenced to raise, except wheat, but little more than they require for their own families and the next year's seed. This leaves a large town population, with a large annual immigration to be supplied by a limited number of old settlers, and the great demand of course occasions extremely high prices. At the time we write (July 1884) last year's crop of potatoes brings \$2 00 a bushel in the markets of the larger towns and are scarcely to be had at that. Towards the fall of the year all vegetables, beef, dairy and similar products are to be had in reasonable quantities at fair figures, before the winter sets in, but after that all lines go up to fabulous prices, and remain there until the next season's crop matures again; and this will be the unvarying order of things until the old resident population bears many times the proportion to the town and annually arriving populations, that it does at present. Taking the large area of fertile country to be settled up into account this will not be for many years to come.

Another important matter for the intending emigrant to remember is that the markets are not all concentrated at a few points in the country. Winnipeg being the large

centre of the country, is, of course, the chief market and always drawing from outlying districts; but as the other towns and villages are at respectable distances from one another and as settlement is being made in every corner of this great domain, active demand for the natural products of the soil, and of agriculture in general, is met with in every corner of the country. As well as in agriculture, there are fortunes to be made for the next half century to come in horticulture, fruit growing, dairy products, poultry raising, &c. As a matter of course it requires some capital to prosecute these lines of industry as they ought to be prosecuted, but as it requires that in any country to succeed in any line of business, this country has no exceptional disadvantages, but many prominent advantages for the industrious citizen and the enterprising capitalist.

Although the country is essentially agricultural and every established interest must be made subservient to that line of industry, there is nevertheless a large number of manufacturing industries already established and room for many more of kindred character and others entirely new, as the country becomes more populated.

Winnipeg has large railway workshops, large foundry and wooden ware manufactories, breweries, implement shops, &c., &c. Portage la Prairie, has a large paper mill turning out building and wrapping papers, a biscuit manufactory, breweries, three planing mills, large flouring mills, wagon shops, &c., &c.; Brandon has extensive grist mills, planing mills, wagon shops, &c., &c., and all the smaller points have their grist mills, planing mills, and repair shops of every description giving employment to large numbers of people, and, as a consequence, affording markets for the products of the surrounding sections of country. In short, the country is in every way advanced that any other Province is advanced, except in point of scale, and it only

requires a vast addition to our population with a larger ratio of agriculturists with capital to develop the natural resources, to make this country the home of many millions of a prosperous and contented people.

THE LAND OWNERS.

In this country, at the present time, there are no less than six classes of agencies through which land can readily be secured—each one having terms of sale and payments of its own, but all most favorable. The magnitude of the area to be settled, on the Dominion's taking possession under a royal proclamation in 1870, equalling in extent the whole of the United States, and the desirability of settling the country as speedily as possible, led to the devising of several schemes, to some of which opponents of the Government take objection, but it is safe to say, for party purposes purely and alone.

In the first place, the rights of settlers in the country at the time of Confederation were fully acknowledged, and those who were settled on properties were fully confirmed in their holdings. This latter naturally included the claims of the half-breeds, as well as the resident whites, and to the former about 1,400,000 acres were given at once, in fee simple, and a further grant made at a later date, to fully extinguish the native title in every reasonable particular. In addition to the £300,000 sterling given to the Hudson's Bay Company, to extinguish their title, which was a lease of all the territory drained into Hudson's Bay, a block of almost unlimited extent, and, as will be seen by a glance at the map, which virtually included a portion of the United States already ceded to the American Union by treaties, from Charles the II, of England, the company obtained a grant, also in fee simple, of 2,400,000 acres, comprising two sections in every township of

thirty-six sections of the fertile belt, or the one-eighteenth of the territory.

To the Canadian Pacific Railway Company 25,000,000 of acres of arable land, in alternate sections for a depth of 24 miles on either side of their main line, with additional grants for branch lines, were assigned, to be deeded over as the road progressed, as part payment for construction, equipment, and operation for ever. To the five or six other railway companies, including the Hudson's Bay Company, additional grants have been made, mostly on a cost of \$1.00 per acre. The Government have reserved the other sections, those alternating with the grants to the C. P. R., with the residue of the territory, after deducting all of which we make mention, for free homesteading, pre-empting (that is selling to the homesteaders alongside of their homesteads, to give those who desire it, 320 acres in one block, at \$2 per acre). To a large number of incorporations known as colonization companies, the Government have given large grants on an average price of \$1 per acre, on the express condition that the companies locate stated numbers of bona fide settlers upon these grants annually. The other sources of supply are leases of western tracts to cattle breeders for ranches, and opportunities to purchase in various stages of improvement and cultivation from private individuals, as is prevalent in all portions of the world, where land is held by parties in fee simple. A late Act of Parliament permitting second homestead entries, that is allowing those who have completed their terms of homestead entered into with the government three years before, to sell and homestead new properties again, has thrown a greater area of partially improved land upon the market.

It will be seen by the careful observer that every proprietary interest is of a character to cultivate sales, and treat most liberally with the actual settlers. The object of the railway companies is rather to make money out of settlers, through traffic on their lines, than

to hoard up their lands awaiting advances in price. In short settlement and development of the country become; for selfish, the most powerful of all reasons, their main aim; and on that account they are offering the best of terms to actual settlers. The Canadian Pacific and the Manitoba and Northwestern, the only railway companies that have as yet placed their lands on the market, are offering them at from \$2 to \$10 per acre, according to locality, quality of soil &c., and are offering rebates at from one-half to a greater percentage of the cost, to those who make specified improvements, which are no more than any enterprising settler who wants to make the best use of his time, would naturally make, year in and year out.

As colonization companies by the terms of their contracts with the government, are forced to make a large percentage of settlements annually or forfeit the payments they have made to the Government, and as they receive rebates for settlements as they make them, self interest also prompts them to make the best terms with settlers. In some instances, they have established villages in their colonies, erected mills and other industries for the convenience of their settlers; handle machinery and other goods in wholesale quantities to give their people the benefit of low rates, and even advance money too in some cases to assist in the erection of buildings and other improvements. As the companies who do the best for the immigrants, effect settlements the most satisfactorily, and get the greatest consideration from the Government, it will be readily understood, it is to the interest of all to treat their purchasers most liberally.

As we have said the ranch properties are simply leased for a term of years, and by virtue of their being used for pasturage exclusively, will be enriched thereby, and the better fitted for the production of crops, years hence, when they revert to the Government, and become offered for sale to private individuals.

It is with the Hudson's Bay Company a

it is with the Railway and Colonization companies, personal interest to see the country settled rather than hold their properties for advancing prices. This Company, though under no obligation to the Government, as are the other companies, as to sale and settlement, have stores, with an immense wholesale house in Winnipeg, and real estate dotting the prairie over from one end of the country to the other. They expect to make money out of the sale of their goods, and for that reason, it is to their interest to see the country settled. Besides, as they sell one portion of their land the other grows in value, and so on to the last transaction. Their lands are all classified according to the field notes of the surveyors, and sold at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location.

In other pages we give the Government regulations in full in so far as they deal with the settler, and from them all manner of information may readily be obtained. As most of these proprietors have agencies in England, and the Eastern Provinces, all information the intending settler may desire can readily be obtained before making a start for this country. All, however, have pamphlets of their own setting forth all their terms of sale, and other information, and to make this work more complete, we give the addresses of many at the close of this book as a means of assistance to all who wish for further information.

As we have also remarked, there are in every section of the country, lands in various states of cultivation, and possessing improvements differing in degree that can be purchased or rented from one to a term of years, from the private owners. There is, then, every form of opening for the industrious farmer in this country. Those who are poor, so long as they have the means with what they can earn from their neighbors, to carry themselves a twelvemonth, can readily make bargains they will never have occasion to regret, with either the Government, railway

or colonization companies. Those who visit to test the country for themselves, before purchasing can readily lease lands already under cultivation; and those who have plenty of capital, and wish to farm on a large scale can buy from private individuals, railway, or other local companies, or from the Hudson Bay Company. In short, necessities, means, tastes, wishes or ambition can readily be met in this country, and a certain satisfactory reward awaits the exercise of energy in the immigrant in any circumstance in life, which is a story that cannot be told by any other country known to civilization.

CONCERNING PASSAGE TO MANITOBA.

All persons desirous of obtaining information, whether of rates of passage, or other wise pertaining to Canada, can make application to the following Agents:

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

In the United Kingdom.

LONDON.... Sir Charles Tupper, K.C., M.G., &c., High Commissioner for the Dominion, 10 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.

Mr. J. Colmer, Secretary, High Commissioner's office (address as above).

LIVERPOOL... Mr. John Dyke, 15 Water Street.

GLASGOW... Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40 St. Enoch Square.

BELFAST... Mr. Charles Fox, 29 Victoria Place.

DUBLIN... Mr. Thomas Connolly, Northumberland House.

BRISTOL... Mr. J. W. Down, Bath Bridge.

In the old Provinces.

QUEBEC.... Mr. L. Stafford, Point Levis Quebec.

TORONTO.... Mr. J. A. Donaldson, Strachan Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

OTTAWA.... Mr. W. J. Wills, Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario

MONTREAL... Mr. J. J. Daly, Bonaventure Street, Montreal, Province of Quebec.

KINGSTON...Mr. R. Macpherson, William
St., Kingston, Ontario.
HAMILTON...Mr. John Smith, Great Western
Railway Station, Hamilton,
Ontario.
LONDON....Mr A. G. Smyth, London, On-
tario.
HALIFAX...Mr. E. Clay, Halifax, Nova
Scotia.
ST. JOHN...Mr. S. Gardner, St. John, New
Brunswick.

In Manitoba and the Northwest.

WINNIPEG...Mr. W. C. Grahame, (Mr. H.
J. Mass, German Assistant);
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
EMERSON...Mr J. E. Tetu, Railway Station,
Emerson, Manitoba.
BRANDON...Mr Thomas Bennet (Mr. Julius
Eberhard, German Assistant),
Office at the Railway Station.
PORT ARTHUR...Mr. J. M. McGovern.

The first thing an intending emigrant should do, as well before he starts from home as after his arrival in Canada, is to consult the Government Agents, who are instructed to be careful in giving information and advice. Confidence should not be given to mere hangers on who are sometimes found about the stations or landing places on the arrival of parties of immigrants. Until the immigrant has been a sufficient time in the new country to learn its ways, he should look very closely at the motives or interests of those persons who offer transactions or advice, and not consult them without consulting the responsible officers. Steamboat and railway tickets for passages or fares should be purchased from the regularly authorised agent only.

If any further information should be desired by the immigrant which he cannot obtain on the spot; or should he desire to make any statements, he can write directly to the General Government at Ottawa, Canada, addressing his letters to the "Secretary of Department of Agriculture, Ottawa," and he will receive due attention. Letters addressed as above are post free, and may

simply be dropped in the post office without stamps.

BANKING.

Our banking business, too, must be something enormous, taking the age of the country and other circumstances into proper account. Last year our importations direct and indirect, of commercial wares amounted to over \$20,000,000 and netting a customs revenue of \$1,771,000. As about one-half of this sum represents goods brought in direct by the wholesale houses of the country, many of which are, as to proprietary interests, altogether independent of all eastern firms, with the local trade the handling of these goods must create, the business of the banks must be in the aggregate a very considerable sum. Altogether most of the prominent banking institutions of the Dominion have branches at different points in the country, the Montreal having agencies at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, and Regina; the Merchants, at Winnipeg, Emerson and Brandon; the Ontario, at Winnipeg, Port Arthur and Portage la Prairie; the Imperial, at Winnipeg, and Brandon; the Federal, at Winnipeg and Emerson, and others at Winnipeg alone. Private concerns also do considerable in smaller places for the convenience of the local people. But withal, there is scarcely enough accommodation for the country. During the "boom," well decayed now in its grave, happily for the country, many of the banks like private individuals, launched out recklessly, and gave indiscriminate credit, and the consequence has done much to cripple legitimate business ever since. The eastern managements of these institutions, are, in turn, governed by the results rather than by judgement that would readily be formed by actual residence, and are, therefore, dealing with less liberality than a practical knowledge of the true situation of affairs would readily suggest. As "the burned child dreads the

fire," so the banking institutions are influenced more by the history of the past than by the necessities of the present and the certainties of the future. The necessities of the country call for the establishment of a purely Manitoban institution with branches at all the business points, that in no way subjected to eastern prejudices, could consider securities from a Manitoban and, therefore, a more reasonable point of view.

Much, then, as has been the banking business of the country in the past, with a full knowledge of the resources of the country carefully measured, there is much more for the immediate future to unfold; and we look forward to the time when all prejudices as to the Canadian Northwest, and ignorance of its resources, will have withered before the light of daily experience, and pave the way for a changed order of things that will result in the general benefit of all interested parties.

WHY SHOULD FARMERS PAY RENT OR INTEREST?

There was an excuse up to a few years ago, for old country tenant farmers and tenants on improved farms in Ontario to continue paying the heavy rents they were paying annually to the "lords and masters" of the soil, as there was not sufficient known about the Canadian Northwest to establish for it a desirable history abroad. When the pioneer settlers of Ontario and the other Provinces of Canada wrote to their friends at home full descriptions of the hardships they had to endure, and the difficulties they had to encounter in clearing forests and making the soil yield a return; and the further difficulties in the way of turning the proceeds of the forests and their earliest fields into cash, to meet current expenditures, and the still further hardships in getting to markets, grist mills, post offices, &c., &c., it was not to be wondered at that

those friends thought several times before giving up their holdings to encounter the privations their relatives had undergone, and still were undergoing, to make a leap in the dark. It was quite natural they should pray for "patience to bear the ills they had rather than fly to those they knew not of."

The story of the pioneer settlers of the older Provinces, told at this day, is indeed an interesting recital; and when conveyed to the relatives in the old countries, who, though living from hand to mouth with no brighter prospects for the future, was not calculated to inspire them with any great desire for a change, and the same may be said of the tenant on the improved farms in the older Provinces.

This western world, however, has commenced with a history of its own; and, though to the pioneer without means, the immediate future is not promising, to those who have the wherewith to carry themselves and families a twelve month, the way is opened for peace and plenty in a few years after.

The pioneers of this country know nothing of cutting down the forests, and waiting until the roots of the stumps decay before they can put in grain of any description with any degree of satisfaction. They experience nothing of plowing among stones, and draining swamps before they get their land in a shape for cultivation—all they have to do, after they erect a suitable dwelling for their families, is put their plow into the green sward that invites it in belts of miles and miles in area, without a stone, stump or swamp to impede its rapid progress. Neither have these settlers at the present age of the country, to carry their grists of wheat on their backs or on sleighs through a bush with blazed trees alone to mark the way, forty to fifty miles to a mill, as mills and all the other conveniences of a progressive people in a progres-

sive age are to be found in every settlement of any pretensions. Stores and post offices, schools and churches, are everywhere dotting the prairies over in easy access to every settler who wends his way hither from the overcrowded lands of his forefathers, and casts his lot with us. To the children of the parents who saw the other Provinces in their primitive state and shared in their early hardships, this is indeed a changed age, and this country presents a differently painted picture.

It has cost the pioneers of the other Provinces their lifetime to get their properties, barring their buildings, orchards and fences, into the same state that this country is met with in its primitive prairie garments. These are the simple facts, and as such we give them to the world. There is nothing the industrious husbandman requires, in this country, but a twelvemonth's patience and sufficient resources to bridge him over that brief period.

The great majority of tenant farmers in Great Britain and the other Provinces are sober industrious men, and yet many of them after ten years' labor are no better than when they took up the business, and the cause of it is not far to seek. Many of them rent but for a short period, and time is wasted in going from property to property and money is lost in disposing of effects to enable the changes to be made. Farms rented in this way are again highly impoverished lands, as the object of every tenant is to get the most for his time regardless altogether of the necessities of the place for future crops. There is then with a succession of tenants the greater uncertainty of crops with the increased certainties of high rents and taxes. The out buildings are, as a natural consequence, uncomfortable for horses and cattle, and leakages occur in this way, to say nothing of sickness and perhaps deaths in families through uncomfortable residences. With the property his own, the settler endeavors

to make all his surroundings the most suitable for the present and the future; but with his holding a lease of short duration as little is done as the tenant can possibly drag through with. The tenant says that improvements are for somebody else's benefit, and are therefore made as slenderly as possible.

The man who rents in the old country, and the older Provinces is likely to remain a tenant as long as he lives, for since there grows annually no improvement in his lot, he is rarely able to make a first payment on an expensive, improved property,—he, however, grows older, and continues to do so, wasting his time and accomplishing little for his waste of years. The sum of \$400 is a common rent for a farm in Ontario; and as, after putting in five years of the best of his life, the tenant has made no improvement in his condition, he has wasted a sufficient sum to locate him comfortably on a farm of 320 acres in this country of which he might have the title on record free of mortgages and all other encumbrances. It is a misfortune that up to the present so much misapprehension exists in the east as to the future prospects of this country and its present opportunities for affording comfortable homes for so many people of the east, who by remaining tenants are virtually life long slaves to the land owners. The mist, however, is clearing away, and the true state of things in this country is being better understood, and more generally appreciated by the classes of people so much required as settlers. In this little volume we have endeavored to put the facts in their true light without the least show of coloring, as we have no interest to serve, and a knowledge that the work will in a measure accomplish its purpose will be a fitting reward.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

From the evidences of the progress of

this country, of which we have made mention in other pages, the intending emigrant can at once see the Canadian Northwest is no longer a wilderness, but the home of many settlers enjoying many of the advantages enjoyed in older countries, and building up interests that in a few years will leave them in most comfortable financial circumstances. Little is, therefore, left unsaid, that to a careful reader appears necessary, in order to form a proper idea of the rapid growth of this vast east country of North America. An outline, however, of the growth of postal facilities cannot so much fail to be of interest.

As we have said elsewhere it was not until the year 1870, that the territory was handed over to the Canadian Government, and it is from that year, progress properly dates, in postal facilities as well as in agriculture and other lines of industry that are fast earning for the country an enviable reputation abroad.

Before the year 1853 but three mails were despatched annually to this country. One of these was brought from England in Hudson's Bay vessels employed in the fur-trade—bringing out the necessaries for the company and taking back furs as return cargoes,—the destination being York Factory, on the south-western shore of Hudson's Bay. The other two were despatched from Montreal via Lake Superior and the Ottawa River. It usually took about 40 anxious days to complete the trip to the Red River. Although interprovincial trade was not in that advanced state, to call for the speedy despatch of the present period, the anxiety of the few settlers of Assinibois, while waiting these long months for tidings from the outside world, may be readily imagined, especially by the settler of the Northwest, of the present day, who expects his mail even in the most remote corner at least once a week. In the year referred to, 1853, a monthly mail was established between

Fort Ripley, the nearest American office to this country, and Winnipeg (then Fort Garry), which, it will be understood, relieved the anxiety of the settlers in an almost unmeasured degree.

The distribution of the mail matter from Fort Garry over the country, depended altogether upon the favors of the settlers one to another. This service was carried on unchanged for four years—until 1857—when the American Government opened an office at Pembina on the International boundary, near Emerson.

A mail route was then opened through the energy of the citizens of Fort Garry, with Pembina, making connections monthly, which with the Government's monthly service via the lakes, in the summer season, still further increased the conveniences of the colonists. In a short time this latter service was increased to fortnightly, the stage fare for the round trip being \$6.25.

In 1862, the American Government increased their service with Pembina to weekly, and shortly after to tri-weekly, and not to be behind in enterprise, the residents of Fort Garry increased their connections to the same frequency, travelling often in the summer on horseback and by dog train in the winter; but, of course, a large conveyance was not required to carry all the matter coming into the country that way. As the service was all volunteer work, it had to be made up by a local postal tax, and all the mail matter going out had to be stamped with American stamps, as if mailed at Pembina. The office at Fort Garry was kept in a small log house about twelve feet square, on what is now called Post Office street, with Mr. A. G. Bannatyne, post master. There were up to that time, three or four other sub-offices, one at Portage la Prairie, and the others also a distance out, which were served on the volunteer system, but not with much regularity.

As we have said the country passed into the hands of the Canadian Government in

1870, and in the following year it came under the Canadian postal laws. There were then twenty-one offices opened, including those already in existence, and served semi-monthly, weekly, &c., as was considered necessary. Closed bags were then made up at Windsor, Ontario, for Fort Garry, and a tri-weekly stage route opened from St. Cloud, Minnesota, then the nearest railway point to this country. It took seven days to complete the over-land distance, 421 miles. As the American line, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R., neared the Manitoba boundary, the staging became less, and the mail service more frequent and more regular, till on the 15th of January, 1875, the railway reached the boundary, and a daily line was opened with Winnipeg. In 1876 a mail once every three weeks was established with Edmonton, 900 miles west, and serving five intermediate offices. The late Hon. James McKay was paid \$10,000 annually for the service, and he made the trip in twenty-one days. In 1880, Mr. J. W. McLean took the contract, and was paid at the rate of \$24,250 for the work, the matter being many times heavier than a year or two before, and the number of offices to be served many times multiplied; but as the railway proceeded westward, his trip growing shorter, his payment gradually declined.

In 1882, there were 207 offices in operation in Manitoba and the Northwest, bringing in a revenue of \$44,878.

In 1875, the money order system was introduced, and the total amount issued and paid figured up to \$53,326, and which item increased to \$432,273 in 1883.

In the month of October, 1883, there were 261 offices in operation; and during the year ending June, 1883, the net revenue was \$132,794.79, with an expenditure of \$148,688.57. In this latter year there were nine money order offices in operation from which 20,630 orders were issued for a sum amounting to \$261,168.

In June of that year, also, there were 1,478 miles of mail route served by railways, employing nine mail clerks. In that year the entire postal revenue of the Dominion was \$1,800,390, and the expenditures 2,176,039, so that Manitoba contributed about the one-fourteenth part of the entire revenue, and added but one-fifteenth part of the expenditure to the cost of service. Instead of the postal service of the country being a heavy bill of expense on the Dominion, it very nearly covers itself,—a showing that is not made by some of the other Provinces. At the time of writing, July, 1884, the Report of the Postmaster general has not reached us, so we are without statistics for the last fiscal year; but as the list of offices opened has increased to upwards of 400, and as the country is in one steady march of progress, the postal progress has kept pace—under its efficient management—with the general growth of the country. We may then say by way of conclusion that at our writing, the entire length of mail service by teams is 3,631 miles, and that by rail, 1,323. The revenue for the past year was \$132,000 and the total cost of mail service \$160,000 of which \$17,000 was paid to post masters. When it is remarked that with the exception of Ontario, from whose service the Dominion Government derives an annual income in excess of expenditures, the service of this country comes within a few thousands of covering cost, the average reader will understand that the country is one of progress that cannot be checked or impeded by anything that may be said by natural born grumblers or interested parties.

THE SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

The system of survey of the lands in the Canadian Northwest is at once most simple and complete,—in short it is so much so that in half an hour's study of the map any man with ordinary faculties, although an entire

stranger to the country, can place his finger on the map, on any property he may desire.

In the first place we may mention the fact that the 49th parallel of north latitude, excepting through the lakes, is the dividing line between the American and Canadian territories, and the whole territory is cut into blocks like a checker board without any reference to lakes, rivers, or hills, from this. The meridian line passing north and south from a point seven miles west of Emerson is taken as the other starting point, and all divisions are made with respect to these two lines. At every six miles east and west of this meridian, throughout the entire breadth of the country lines are run due north to separate "ranges" on the sides; and and at each six miles north from the 49th parallel on this meridian, a little to the west of Emerson, other parallel lines are run due east and west dividing the entire face of the country into blocks of six miles square. There are slight discrepancies in the measurement because of the convergence of the meridians northerly, on account of the convexity of the earth, but as these are corrected on base lines every 24 miles north from the 49th parallel on what are known as "correction lines," for all practical purposes, we may take it, the country is blocked into squares of six miles on each side. These blocks are called townships in statutory parlance, and are subdivided again into blocks of one mile square—known as "sections." There are, then, 36 sections in every township, and these sections are again subdivided into quarters known as quarter sections, and contain exactly 160 acres, which may be taken as the size of farms in the Canadian Northwest, the whole section containing 640 acres.

As the townships are thus laid out into tiers for convenience sake, each tier northerly from the 49th parallel is called a "township," and numbered on the sides of all maps from the boundary; and, as we have said, surveys are also made east and west from the principal meridian named, the ranges are numbered east and west from that point also, commencing with the numeral "1." If, then, a man

runs his finger up the side of the map he enumerates townships from "1" up to the northern boundary of the Province, and if he then runs his eye along the boundary line from the meridian named, east or west, he will find the numerals increasing until he reaches the number he is in search of. If he wants township 10, range 12, west, all he has to do is follow the numerals on the side of the map until he comes to (township) 10, then take numerals on the boundary until he comes to (range) 12, and where these lines, projected westward and northward, meet is his objective point, or the township he is in search of. As we have said, these townships are again subdivided into miles square or sections, and these sections uniformly numbered, the greatest stranger can have no difficulty in finding the exact locality sought. When the section is found, the north-east, the north-west, the south-east or the south-west quarter will be the exact farm the land hunter may be in search of, and he can, therefore, make no mistake in locating himself.

As these ranges and townships are marked and designated by posts and mounds on the otherwise trackless prairie, by the surveyors, the land hunter can drive across the plains in any direction, and besides finding the exact property in search of, can always locate himself with respect to any other point in the country as the seaman can on the wide ocean by the aid of the compass.

These posts and township and section out lines may be further utilized in determining distances between any two points on the face of the prairie, if it is borne in memory that the townships are just six miles square, and the sections one. To the immigrant from other countries these terms, of Northwest nomenclature, may appear strange for a time, but with a little attention he will readily master all the details of survey, and then readily conclude as we have said at the outset, it is most simple and most complete.

For the better information of our readers, we may mention the further facts that the Hudson's

Bay Company's lands are sections 8 and 26, and the school lands are sections 11 and 29 in every township.

As the Government has given the Canadian Pacific railway all the odd numbered sections, for four townships (24 miles) on each side of their main line, as payment for construction,

in those parts of the country unsettled, when the line was run, or virtually for its entire length westerly from a point thirty miles west of Portage la Prairie, the uninitiated with a little study can readily locate all the principal interests in the country from an unfolded map before him.

CLOSING REMARKS.

We have already, in previous chapters, said sufficient to give the average reader a fair idea of the general advantages of this country, with sufficient data upon which to form a fair conception of its future. As we have shown, the country has its natural drawbacks, for certain classes of people, when compared with those that are older and more advanced; but for others and for natural causes the classes who are most desired, it offers inducements such as are not equalled in other quarter of the globe. We would not advise the aged to emigrate hither to spend their declining years in luxury and ease, nor would we advise the resident of other countries snugly located and without parental care, to break up associations, and seek them anew in this western land of unmeasured resources. But there are classes who have not reached the limit of their ambition in other climes, and for these the Canadian Northwest offers an unlimited field for occupation. The old settler of Great Britain and other portions of America, who has his family already provided for in various callings of life has but little more to hope for the remaining days of his allotted time, and for him this country has no special charms. There are others again, who, although unsettled, have sufficient means to provide every comfort of life without exertion, and to these we do not consider it a duty to offer a word of advice, although if their aim be to amass more capital or to secure solid investments

for the future, to develop into the greatest value as time moves on, there are openings here for their ambition unheard of and unknown in any other portion of the world.

Except in a few isolated cases, where the very best of speculative tact has been employed, the wealthy men and the wealthy families of the other portions of Canada are those who settled on their holdings when the settlements in which they located were in their infancy. The rise in the value of property gave them their fortunes. The history of other countries will repeat itself here, so that the immigrants who now take up the country are those who will leave their children and their children's children in peace and plenty in the future.

The matter of breaking up old associations is, to some, one of grave moment—attachments bearing more heavily than responsibility—but after all this is mere sentimentality, and should have but little weight with the average parent. Duty to self and family are the first obligations on the race, and all sensible people should see that it is fully discharged. The associations of youth, the attachments of school day memories and the relationships formed by the ages of manhood are all important in their way, but should never stand in the road of duty; and the principal feature of duty is the betterment of our condition. There are thousands upon thousands of people in England and other countries of Europe, working upon rented farms and

earning just sufficient to keep soul and body together, leaving their last condition and that of their families as bad as the first, and without hope of any improvement in the future, and for whom this country might make homes in peace and plenty. There are, again, in our own Eastern Provinces hundreds upon hundreds of families spending their days upon a forty or fifty acre farm, whose lives are lives of drudgery without any reward. These properties would readily sell to neighbors adjoining for sufficient to comfortably locate the owners upon large farms in this country, that would afford a competency in time, for all the members of the families that might occupy them; and it is to these classes of people the more especially we appeal; to those who are thoroughly used to lives of labor, and can bring enough capital with them to carry them over till returns come in from the first crop. This country opens the way for comfortably locating several millions of just such families as these.

It is not at all necessary that in closing this little work, we should recapitulate, as everything that is necessary to be said to give a general idea of what the immigrant may expect in this country is put clearly and concisely before the reader. We will, therefore close by putting a few points in an abbreviated form, and suggest their careful perusal.

Eight Reasons Why the Canadian Northwest should be Chosen by the Immigrant in Preference to other Portions of the American Continent.

1. Manitoba and the Northwest have a much larger yield of wheat per acre than any other country of the globe; and beef cattle can be raised at a less expense than in any other land under the sun.

2. The Northern portions of Minnesota and Dakota, which States alone of all of America pretend to be as good wheat growing countries as the Canadian Northwest, are subject to higher winds, more violent

storms and greater extremes of cold than this country. In proof, we may remark that while the thermometer registers 59° below zero in these States it seldom goes below 46° at Winnipeg, one of the coldest points in this country. The reason of this is that our Northwest is, in a basin, the height of land being in Minnesota and Dakota. Another reason is that the Rocky Mountains are lower in British America than they are in the United States, which allows a greater prevalence of the warm wave from the Pacific striking this country.

3. Owing to our now having cheap carriage for grain and other products to the Atlantic, via the Canadian Pacific and its water connections; and the certainty of the opening of the Hudson's Bay outlet to England at an early day; which will bring the central part of our country as near Great Britain as New York or Boston, prices of farm products must, for all time, be better in our Northwest than they will be in the country to the south.

4. We have the freest form of Government, and the best constitution in the world. We know nothing of revolvers or bowie knives, or of troubles with the Indians, such as are of frequent occurrence in the United States, because of the harsh treatment meted out by the American Government. Life and property are perfectly safe even in the most remote corner of this country.

5. The comparatively free intercourse, and the certain cheap transport between this country and Great Britain, and the great demand via the Hudson's Bay for our exports will give us cheap British goods in return cargoes; and the completion of the C.P.R. will give us cheap teas and coffees from the Pacific coast.

6. Our excellent supply of water, as may be seen from the numerous rivers and streams ramifying the country, by a glance at a map; our ample stock of timber, referred to in other pages; and our inex-

haustible supply of coal—all tend to prove that nature has done her share to make this country the convenient and comfortable home for prosperous millions yet unborn.

7. While American free lands are nearly all taken up, there is yet a large supply of the best in the world to be had in this country, and under such regulations and terms of settlement as are most conducive

to the progress and prosperity of the bona fide settler.

8. Our school system is unequalled in the world, and the Dominion Government, by setting aside a large area of free lands for its maintenance, has guaranteed the education of the rising youth at the least possible expense to the settler and tax payer.

THE EVIDENCE OF CORRESPONDENTS WHO ARE OLD SETTLERS IN THE COUNTRY.

TESTIMONY FROM THE PEOPLE.

Oak Lake, Man., June 1, 1884.

First of all, I must be permitted to take a retrospective view, and go back some three years, which from the great advancement made during that time, seems almost an age. Well, then, at that time, that is about three years ago, when I wended my way here with my ox team and family, there was not a house nor any sign whatever of farming at the point where Brandon now stands. When I squatted here, my nearest white neighbor was living at Grand Valley, some few miles east of the present site of Brandon and some 42 miles from my homestead. Now, to-day, we have towns, counties and municipalities established; and as you are aware, have our parliamentary representative. There are two schools within five miles of my house, the nearest church is, I believe, at present at Brandon, (nearly 40 miles); but we are happy in having service in our school houses pro tem every Sunday.

In this municipality, which includes nine townships, there are upwards of 5 000 acres under cultivation, and the names of 200 land-owners on the assessment roll. Crops have been uniformly good, in fact excellent; the land in this particular neighborhood being unusually well adapted for grain growing. This year's crops are, as a rule, looking healthy and well, although, in some places, where the seed

was put in late, they are suffering slightly on account of the spring rains being later than usual this year.

All the settlers I am acquainted with; I mean all the bona fide pioneers, are well satisfied, I may say delighted with the country.

One word, however, with regard to the speculator, and perhaps I had best give a definition of what I mean by that term:—I consider any person who comes here with the idea that he is going to pick up dollars on the prairie, without labor; or that by a little scheming, or by a lucky fluke, he may at once become rich; or any person who comes with the intention of holding his homestead just for three years, and then sell out, is a speculator quite as much so as is the man who buys land, without having any intention whatever of cultivating or improving it.

With regard to these classes, I would say we have got too many of them here; and it is these who created so much fuss about such absurdities as annexation, secession, &c. last winter; and I would add—such people are not wanted, and more than that, they can never succeed. We want downright hard workers with some capital to start with, and who are content to practice rigid economy, and advance with the country, which I think I have shown is not slow, in this particular.

As to the future, let it be granted that we are gradually getting quit of the speculator and loafer, and there can be no reasonable doubt that there is a brilliant prospec-

ahead Like many other new countries, Manitoba has been suffering from "booms," false values, and has been kept back in consequence. There is, however, no doubt that a healthier tone is now noticeable in commercial, as well as agricultural pursuits; and I am of opinion that at no time was the prospect brighter for the legitimate settler, and to all such I would say: "Come here and you will meet with success."

Before closing my letter, there is one deficiency upon which I would like to add a few words, and that is the want of efficient guides for new comers: more particularly immigrants from the old country. I know of a fact, that several real good men, men of capital, and agricultural experience, have returned this spring, simply because they could not find land to suit them. This arises solely from the fact that there is none to show them where to find the land. It seems a simple matter to go to the land office, get a list of vacant homesteads and then examine them. As a matter of fact a great many of the best homesteads have been entered for by speculators, who never intended to remain on them, people who took them on the chance of selling out their claims to some more worthy pioneer. Now these lands cannot be found by reference to the land office books, because there is no way of knowing whether they are occupied or not. However, by referring to the assessment rolls of the various municipalities, the information can be obtained. Would it not, therefore, be an excellent plan to appoint local land guides, people who really know the country, to whom settlers might be referred. Surely money spent in this way would be well invested.

Yours truly,

"W. G. KNIGHT, J.P.

A WORD FROM MR. HANNA, WARDEN OF BRANDON COUNTY.

DEAR SIR,—

You wrote me for my opinions of the prospects of the farmer in this country, and I cheerfully give you them in substance and in brief. As timber is more costly here than it was in the earlier days of the older Provinces, and than it still is there, it costs more to commence farming here than there, when a man is encumbered by a family; but if he

has the requisite means to make a start, there is no country in the world that opens the advantages offered by Manitoba and the Northwest. Although I say it requires more means to commence here, I must not be understood as meaning it requires a large amount of capital for a start on a small scale. Young men willing to work, and without families, can almost invariably find situations on farms without trouble, where in a year or two, if economical, they can lay by enough to make a commencement; and there are vacancies of frequent occurrence in which men with their wives, when both are willing to work, can find situations on farms, the man to work on the farm and the woman to keep house and care for the other employees on the place; but, of course, these situations are not to be met with every day. Again, if man and wife are willing to work, there are farms to be rented in almost every corner of the country, with buildings upon them where commencements can be made without the capital necessary to undertake a new place, erect buildings, furnish team and proceed to business. In any event, however, the man who can land without a heavy family and with from \$500 upwards in his pocket, can if industrious and careful, make a start that will in the course of a few years enable him to occupy a position that would be envied by settlers in other parts of the world who have had twice the capital, and many times the same residence; but the settler must not be a grumbler, he must be willing to undergo the privations of pioneer life, and even they are nothing compared with the difficulties our forefathers encountered in settling the wilds of the other Provinces.

Stock raising is an industry that pays particularly well. The calf, for instance, in four years time, that costs the farmer nothing but a little of his time, and any one man can care for a number of such, is worth for beef from \$80 to \$100. Potatoes that grow almost spontaneously, 300 bushels to the acre, are commonly plowed in, plowed instead of hoed once after up, and turn out this yield, and bring in the spring time an average of 50 to 75 cents a bushel. Of course they are cheaper in the fall, but the man of means need not seek for better prices are available. I settled on my present farm, a homestead and pre-emption with a syndicate section I purchased, near Griswold, in the summer of 1881, commenced breaking that fall, and put up small buildings. Next spring I had 25 acres in crop, the yield being about 700 bushels of oats, worth 50 cents per bushel.

That summer I broke and backset 150 acres more, and put it in crop with the other 25 in the spring of 1883. Of this 150 acres were in wheat (red fyle), which averaged 34½ bushels to the acre, or 1,725 all told, which I sold for 80 cents per bushel; 15 acres of barley, at 45 bushels to the acre, worth 35 cents a bushel, but which I sold to pigs instead; 100 acres of oats at about 55 bushels to the acre. What I sold of these realized 24 cents a bushel; on the other 10 acres I raised some flax seed, potatoes, and other vegetables, all of which turned out a handsome yield. The total of the crop, if sold, would have netted some \$3,225, but, of course, I consumed a quantity of each product on the farm, and retained another portion of each for seed. In help I had but two men and myself and son during the summer months, with a little extra in the harvest, and during the summer as time permitted we broke and backset 115 acres more for the present year's crop. This will leave 290 acres for this year with the exception of about 25 acres for summer fallowing. To reach these results I had an amount in buildings, but this might have been either more or less without effecting the yield of crops. In 1882 I had but two teams and two plows, and sowed by hand; in 1883, I had five horses, and sowed the whole with one horse and one riding seeder at the rate of 20 acres per day. In the harvesting of 1883 I had to procure a self-binder, which took off thirteen acres per day, and to purchase other machinery as my business increased. I have had a lengthy experience in farming in Ontario, and I feel convinced that more money can be made, and with less labor, in farming here than in operations in any other part of the world.

Very truly,

S. HANNA.

FARMING IN MANITOBA.

An Expression From Francis
Clegg, Reeve of Elton
Municipality.

I have been a resident of Manitoba three years; have been working a farm since I came here; have kept from 25 to 30 head of cattle, some hogs, and five horses. I have now under crop 140 acres. I find that stock

of all kinds do well in this country. I can raise cattle easier and at a less cost than can be done in Ontario. I have had cows to calve every month in winter and raise their calves. As to the grass and hay of Manitoba I have to say both are better than tame grasses both for milk and fattening purposes; also for keeping stock through winter. Hay can be cut and stacked for \$1 per ton. Cattle can feed out from first of April to the middle of November or first of December; they have done so in this vicinity for the last three years. The actual cost of breaking and back-setting land is \$8 an acre; seed and putting it in \$2 per acre; harvesting and stacking \$2 per acre; thrashing \$1 per acre; cost of marketing will depend on distance from railway. Timothy grass grows well on heavy or low lands, but not so well on light, high land. There is not enough clover sown to enable one to say whether it will be a success or not. Grain and root crops of all kinds do well with an ordinary season; in fact they excel any thing I ever saw in any other country. In the season of 1883, the month of June was dry, and hot and under the same climatic influences in Ontario crops would have been a total failure, or nearly so, yet in this country where grain was sown early and properly put in, and harvested in time, the yield was good and the sample excellent. Early and late season prices were good. My opinion of this country is that its soil and climate are well adapted for mixed farming, and any practical farmer with sufficient means to start, and use the energy and caution that are required in any other country can succeed in this. As to the cry of discontent that was gotten up and spread broadcast last winter, it may be attributed to different causes, viz: 1st, inexperience in the young men who thought to have a fortune in one season; 2nd, to the effort of middle aged and old men who had failed in nearly every business under the sun, and had come to Manitoba and the Northwest to redeem their lost fortunes in a year or two; 3rd, to the whims of agitators and speculators who wanted to have a good time, and make some money out of the innocent settler; 4th, political aspirants and tricksters who wanted to make capital for themselves and friends politically. Most of the practical farmers and experienced business men viewed the situation in a businesslike way, knowing that all countries have their climatic changes and short crops causing less or more depression, in which they themselves share. But these have kept out of the even tenor of their way, and are now with

good prospects looking forward to a bountiful harvest this year. Those, in my opinion, who should come to Manitoba and the Northwest are farmers' sons who are able to work and willing to rough it for a while; they can make homes for themselves in a few years. Tenant farmers who are successful in Ontario with a team and two cows, some young stock, and pigs and poultry, with \$500 in money are among the people for this country. Farmers who have sons to provide farms for; who can bring stock and from \$500 to \$1,000 should come. Farmers who have large families of marriageable daughters should come as they can have their daughters placed in the sphere of life so much desired. Men with money and brains should come; tradesmen with families and means, who could adapt themselves to farming, should come.

My conclusions, from actual observations, are that farmers' sons and tenant farmers from Great Britain with from £500 to £1,000 would do well to settle in Ontario and buy out Ontario farmers rather than come to Manitoba. My reasons are not that they would not do well in Manitoba but that the climate would be more natural to them and that the tillage and rotation of crops would be more familiar; that they would have buildings and farms already, and would become accustomed to the country much sooner and make money from the start. Here they have everything to provide, and tillage and usage are so different from those of the old country, that as a rule their money is wasted before they get the experience. On the other hand the Ontario farmers are better adapted to this country, as the changes are more gradual and he can do his own building and teaching; in fact he is the best pioneer for this country.

Yours truly,

FRANCIS CLEGG.

A WORD FROM MR. KITSON, OF BUENSIDA.

I have been a resident for eighteen years and a farmer during this period.

It is well known there is plenty of room for immigrants, providing they have plenty of "backbone" and do not feel loath to "piddle their own canvas." I care very little whether he is rich or poor if the immigrant will only work, economize and keep out of debt. A poor man by doing so can in a few years become well off. The man who comes with a reasonable amount of money, except he be

industrious, will very soon find that his cash is nearly gone or quite so, and with very little to show for it. The man with the cash has, I admit, a great advantage; but because he has considerable money he often forgets there is an end to all things, his money included. He buys and hires labor to a large extent, and thinking himself above manual labor, before the end of three years he is in straitened circumstances. He is then ready to, and very often does, curse the goose that was ready and willing to lay the golden egg, providing he had only fed her with his own hands.

When you are coming in, which at present is by the lakes, to Port Arthur, thence by the C.P.R., do not be afraid of the rocks of Kewatin, nor believe in the Yankee agent who may tell you "they have six months winter and nine months infernal late fall up in Manitoba." I can assure you and no one can contradict the statement, that we raise from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre; oats from 40 to 60, and potatoes and other crops that will compete with any that can be raised in the world. This, I think, is sufficient proof that we have just the climate for the perfect growth of farm produce.

Cattle are healthy, horses not so much so; use oxen for the first few years, unless you have some cash to throw away. Buy a young native yoke; do not buy old used up oxen; use them kindly, feed them well, and then you will find them to be by far the most profitable team you can procure. In a family, cows are a necessity; buy three or four—a new beginner never made a better investment. Do it, you will not regret it, for various reasons.

In conclusion, let me say, the man, rich or poor, who can work and is willing to, and at the same time take care of his earnings, need not be in the least afraid to come, but cudes and fops we do not want.

Our Government, although very liberal, to give all men over (18) years old 160 acres of land for a home, at a cost of \$10, and have reserved 1,280 acres out of every six miles square, for the support of schools, have very wisely, in my idea, made no special reservation for idlers and men of fashion rather than energy and skill.

I remain yours truly,

WILLIAM KITSON.

ANOTHER OLD SETTLER'S OPINION

June 22, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—At your request I send you a brief statement of facts, concerning the resources of the country, as a field for immigration. I have been a farmer here since 1858; have grown wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, all kinds of roots and vegetables; also currants, cranberries, raspberries, rhubarb, asparagus, red and yellow Tiberian apples, but have not been so successful with larger varieties of the latter.

It is not because the climate is unfavorable, but on account of the trees having been brought from a latitude hundreds of miles south of this. Out of nine varieties, I succeeded in growing six successfully, of as good samples as any of the kind grown elsewhere, viz: Transcendant, Hislop, Marengo, and two or three other varieties, of improved crabs; also Totooske, a real apple. They produced fruit for six or eight years, and gradually died of black heart. I feel satisfied that if we can introduce trees from North Russia, where they grow 25 bushels of apples to the tree, as far north as 55 degrees, and so plentifully that they are worth only 25 cts. per bushel, we can do the same here.

It is unnecessary to state that the country cannot be surpassed as a grain growing territory. The wild grasses are most nutritious for stock. Taking everything into consideration, I think the Northwest the most favorable part of this continent for settlement, notwithstanding our cold winters. We are free from summer frosts; there are no grain pests; we have a good market for produce of all kinds; a liberal government, and light taxation; and last but not least, no cyclones such as prevail to the south of us.

Yours truly,

W. B. HALL.

The Hermitage, Headingly.

NORTHWEST CLIMATE.

Statistics Which Disprove Current Fallacies.

Manitoba as Compared With Germany and Russia.

[From Manitoba and the Great Northwest by John Macoun, M. A., F. L. S.]

The progress of the seasons and the labors of the husbandman throughout the North-

west, may be summed up as follows: Early in April the hot sun dissipates the slight covering of snow, and almost immediately, ploughing commences, as after the frost is out six inches, spring work may begin. Seeding and ploughing go on together, as the ground is quite dry, and in a few days the seed germinates, owing to the hot sunshine, the roots receive an abundance of moisture from the thawing soil, and following the retreating frost through the minute pores opened in it, by its agency penetrate to an astonishing depth (often two feet), all the time throwing out innumerable fibres. By the time the rains and heat of June have come, abundance of roots have formed, and the crop rushes to quick maturity. It is just as much owing to the opening power of the frost as to the fertility of the soil that the enormous crops of the Northwest are due, and, as long as the present seasons continue, so long will the roots penetrate into the subsoil, and draw rich food from the inexhaustible reservoirs which I know are there.

After the middle of August the rains almost cease, and for ten weeks scarcely a shower of rain falls, giving the farmer time to do all necessary work before the long winter sets in. These general characteristics apply to the climate of the whole Northwest and the same results are everywhere observed every tract embracing 300,000 square miles of territory. One important result of this peculiar climate is the hardness and increased weight of the grain caused by it. Another, equally important, is the curing of the natural hay. Our experience of October and November has been that the horses and cattle do better to collect their own food on the prairie than to be fed by hay. All stock raisers know that it is not cold that injures horses or cattle, but those storms of sleet or soft snow that are so frequent in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. Such storms are not seen in the Northwest, and the cattle are never wet from November to April.

Many intelligent persons are afraid of the winters in the Northwest, as they measure the cold by the thermometer rather than by their own sensibilities. It is not by the thermometer that the cold should be measured, but by the humidity of the atmosphere. All through the fall my men never noticed a few degrees of frost; and it was no uncommon thing to see a man riding in a cart without a coat, when the thermometer was below freezing point. J.

A. Wheelock, Commissioner of Statistics for Minnesota, wrote as follows concerning the atmosphere of that State, over twenty years ago: "The dryness of the air in Minnesota permits a lower range of temperature without frosts than in moist climates. The thermometer has frequently been noticed at 20 degrees without martial injury to vegetation. In the damp summer evenings of Illinois and Ohio, for example, the heat passes off rapidly from the surface of the earth and from plants. Frosts develop under such circumstances at a comparatively high temperature. The constant bath of moisture has softened the delicate covering and enfeebled the vitality of plants; and thus a fall of the thermometer which in Minnesota would be as harmless as a summer dew, in Ohio would sweep the fields like a fire."

What Wheelock says of Minnesota is equally true of the Northwest Territories, and more so, as they are certainly drier. Dry air is a non-conductor of heat, and as the dryness increases with the lowering temperature, the increasing cold is not felt by either animals or plants, and we find a solution to the paradox, that although water may freeze, vegetation is not injured except when a humid atmosphere is in immediate contact with it. The increase of dryness in the air has the same effect as an increase of warm clothing for man and beast. We suffered less from a temperature of 10° below zero, this winter, through lying in tents, without fire, than we would have done in Ontario with 10° degrees of frost.

In conclusion, after nine years' study of all available material and constant observation, I can state that our peculiar climate is caused by the "Great American Desert," which commences at the 100th meridian, exactly south of our prairies, and extends with little interruption to the boundary of California. The winds passing over it descend on our interior plain, giving out heat and moisture in the summer, and in the winter wrapping the whole country in a mantle of dry air, which moderates the climate so much that without the aid of a thermometer no one would believe the cold was so intense. We, have then, a dry, clear, cold, winter; a dry spring with bright sunshine; a warm summer with an abundance of rain, but not necessarily a cloudy atmosphere, and a dry serene autumn, with probably a snow storm about the equinox.

An atmosphere like this, with a soil of abounding fertility extending over a region of almost boundless extent, causes me to feel that the words of Lord Beaconsfield were those of a far seeing statesman, and that our great Northwest is truly a land of "illimitable possibilities."

ABOUT MANITOBA.

Practical Views on the Agricultural Resources of the Province.

The following letter from Dr. C. J. Allouay appears in the Montreal Herald:—

Almost daily we are in receipt of cheering words regarding the bright outlook for the coming harvest in Manitoba and further west along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The crop is represented as not only being nearly double in quantity, but as good or better in quality than that of former years. This is undoubtedly a fact, and it may fairly be supposed that such a circumstance will not be noticed from year to year. Bad seasons may and undoubtedly will, occur in the Northwest, but I am inclined to the belief that it will be no more, possibly not so much, the seat of reserves as more southern climes. History tells us that the peopling of a district is instrumental in many ways in bringing about important climatic changes. This has been markedly the case regarding Manitoba, many of the old settlers declaring that the climate of to-day is vastly different to that of half a century ago. The growth of towns, tilling of the soil, planting of trees, artificial irrigation and other results of civilization have been active agents in bringing about such a change. Each year brings with it the experiences of the past. Where errors occurred before, the wise will not repeat them. "Experience is a hard master, but it teaches good lessons," and the pioneer must be possessed of sufficient perseverance to be undaunted by obstacles and to profit by his own mistakes, thus making stepping stones of his failures to rise to efficiency in his calling—the nature, productiveness and inexhaustibility of the virgin soil reducing the possibility of a failure to a minimum. Now that the speculative fever has abated and the consequent unhealthy state of excitement has disappeared, the tiller of the soil will have ample time to attend to his legitimate duties, and a brilliant and prosperous future may be safely predicted for this most fertile section of the American continent.

Let me here point out to the intending settler a circumstance worthy of consideration. The most casual observer cannot but be struck with the scarcity of live stock in the Province. Fully ninety per cent. of those engaged in farming are solely engaged in growing wheat, a comparatively limited number turning their attention to the other branches of husbandry. Those proposing to adopt this country as their future home would do well to take with them as large a proportion of all kinds of live stock as their means will admit of. The climate is better suited for the raising of horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, fowl, &c., than is either Ontario or Quebec. Horses do well out all winter, and while cattle have to be housed the period is from six weeks to two months shorter than it is with us. The abundance of food enables the farmer to allow his stock to run as late as the middle or latter part of November; and turn out again in the spring about the middle of April, and some seasons even prior to that date. The wheat crop may be interfered with, but cattle, pigs, sheep, &c., will prove a comparative certainty, and no farmer should go without a fair proportion of them. The season of 1883 closed rather disastrously to the producer of cereals, the results of unexpectedly severe frosts early in September. Had there been even a moderate quantity of live stock scattered through the Province, the so-called "frozen wheat" could have easily been converted into beef, etc., for which a ready market can always be had at paying prices. It has been a matter of some surprise that this subject has not received more attention from the better class or well-to-do farmers of Manitoba. Taking the necessities of life, beef is by no means the least expensive. Last year the general average in Winnipeg was from 25 to 30 cents per pound. This one fact ought to be sufficient to show the producer that the undertaker could hardly fail to realize handsome profits. In conversation with a few of those engaged in mixed farming (most of them on a limited scale), they state that all things considered, stock raising, in conjunction with the production of cereals, is more remunerative than making a specialty of wheat alone.

Manitoba I believe to be the best agricultural section of this continent, and from this standpoint it will be but a question of time when one acre of it will be of more value than a dozen such in some other Provinces. Meats of all kinds, dairy products, eggs, fowl, vegetables, etc., are all high in price owing to the great mass giving their sole attention to

the production of one article, the price and disposition of which in the main depend on foreign markets. I have no desire to assert that the growing of wheat will not pay—quite the contrary—but I am of opinion that other farm products, more especially live stock, will be found a profitable adjunct, and one eminently worthy the consideration of the intelligent agriculturist of the Northwest.

LETTER FROM MR. W. A. DOYLE, IX-WARDEN OF MANITOBA.

In reply to yours of a late date asking for my experience and opinion of Manitoba as a field for immigration, I beg to say that I am, as an immigrant of five years' residence, perfectly satisfied with my success, feeling confident that I could not have done better in any part of America. With your permission I will cite a few of the reasons. I have for this confidence.

In the first instance, upon concluding to emigrate, I visited Manitoba via the Western United States and thoroughly informed myself as to the land regulations respecting the acquisition of homesteads, and I found those of Manitoba much more advantageous than the American.

I have visited most of the States of the Union, and I have found no soil superior to that of Manitoba, and I know of none at all approaching it in excellence except that of the valleys of the Genesee in New York, Shenandoah and Luray in Virginia and a few tracts in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. While we have an ample proportion of clay in our subsoil, we also have the requisite dash of silica to insure easy working and hence sundried clods are unknown.

I may say *en passant*, that in my opinion Earl Dufferin's famous *similé* "Tickle the ground with a straw and forth laughs a golden harvest," tends to mislead many amateurs who come to us full of faith in that noted utterance, only to find that good cultivation is quite as much a necessary here as in other countries.

It has been clearly demonstrated in Manitoba that good and thorough cultivation is the chief element in achieving success as in other climes.

The best of water is readily obtained in most of the settlements by digging from 12 to 20 feet, and numerous flowing springs abound in the vicinity of the creeks and rivers.

I have several such on my property that do not freeze enough to prevent cattle watering themselves all winter round.

As to the climate, I can truly say that I am agreeably disappointed; I have yet to see a storm more difficult to face than many I have encountered in Ontario and the Western States. During each of the fine winters I have passed in Manitoba, I have travelled quite half of the time. I have worn only the ordinary clothing I was accustomed to wear in Ontario; I have slept in the snow more than once, when the thermometer stood 35° below zero, and I have never yet been frost bitten.

During the winter of 1882-3 I wintered six bullocks and three young cattle in a close roofed shed, open to the north-east from which quarter winds are very rare. In the spring these cattle were in much better condition than the stabled portion of my herd. To continue the experiment during the following winter of 1883-4 I stabled no cattle but the milch cows, working bullocks, a short horn bull and the young calves, and as before the outside animals, with one exception, were in the best spring condition. I find that the low mercury will not injure the stock, if protected from the winds and the wet.

Notwithstanding the foregoing I believe that where feed is scarce and timber is plentiful it is better to house the stock, as those outside will consume more food, but where we have the hay for the curing, that item is nil.

In re spring and autumn frosts. I have not lost ten dollars by frosts in the five years. My cereals have never been injured, and in the garden I have only twice seen the effects of frost. On one occasion my tomato s were cut down, and on another—the autumn of 1883—late sown beans were destroyed.

I have each year raised maize to maturity; I grind my own meal, and I may be allowed to claim that where this can be done the country is quite habitable.

Indian corn (maize) has been ripened without intermission during the past nineteen years by the Sioux Indians on the Assiniboine River.

With reference to the chances of success of the immigrant without a knowledge of farming, I would say that while such a knowledge is undoubtedly a great advantage, many of our most successful farmers of to-day were totally inexperienced, on coming here. The first settlers in this

country came five years ago; and the country is occupied by about equal proportions of farmers and amateurs, and I can safely say that there is not a case of destitution known in the district; and I am aware that public assistance has been given to but one person in the history of the settlement. All who practice economy and industry have made a fair living, profited by the increase from original stock, and the difference between the value of their farms at settlement and the present time; while those of the sporting class from Britain who came to "high latitudes" to "tickle the ground with straws," arising at 10 o'clock a.m. to perform that, to them, laborious duty have sunk their capital and either left the country disappointed or continued to eke out a miserable existence by mortgaging their homes.

The sooner this class is weeded out the better for the future of our country; and it cannot be too loudly proclaimed throughout Europe that there is no honey here, for the drones, but the brightest prospects for the workers in the hive.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

W. A. DOYLE.

WHAT EMINENT MEN HAVE SAID.

BLONDELL said: "The basin of the Red River and its tributaries is the seat of the greatest average wheat products of the American Continent, and probably of the world."

LORD DUFFERIN said: "This undreamt of Dominion, whose illimitable dimensions alike confound the arithmetic of the surveyor and verification of the explorer."

UNITED STATES CONSUL TAYLOR said: "Three-fourths of the wheat producing belt of North America are north of the National (United States) Boundary."

CAPTAIN FALLISER said: "It is a physical reality of the highest importance to the interest of British North America that this continuous belt can be settled and cultivated from a few miles west of the Lake of the Woods to the passes of the Rocky Mountains."

ARCHBISHOP TACHE said: "The Great Author of the Universe has been pleased

to spread out by the side of the Grand and Wild Beauties of the Rocky Mountains, the captivating pleasure grounds of the Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle."

LORD MILTON said: "As an agricultural country its advantages can hardly be surpassed. The climate is milder than that of the same portion of Canada, which lies within the same latitude. Cereals of almost every description flourish even under the rude cultivation of the half breeds."

REV. G. M. GRANT said: The soil is almost everywhere a peaty or sandy loam resting on clay. Its only fault is that it is too rich; crop after crop is raised without fallow or manure."

200,000,000 BUSHEL

**Of Grain Required to Supply
the Markets of England.**

**The Northwest Will Command
the Grain Trade of the
World.**

Mr. M. M. Cope, of Monmouthshire, England, was for many years engaged in the grain trade and grain shipping business. In the interest of his business he visited all the principal grain growing countries in the world.

In July, 1881, he visited the United States and Canada. He came here to satisfy himself, by personal inspection, of the correctness of the ideas of the Scottish and English farmer delegates, as given in their reports at home. Mr. Cope travelled through all the wheat producing States of the Union, and especial attention to Dakota and Minnesota—the rival grain fields of Manitoba; and then came on to Winnipeg. He was recently in that city. In conversation with a reporter, he said: That part of the Red River Valley running through Minnesota and Dakota is the best wheat country in the United States; except, perhaps, in the valleys of Sacramento and San Joachim in California and Oregon. I arrived here in September, 1881, and spent two months in this country, visiting the Qu'Appelle and Pipestone rivers, the Souris, Pembina, the Mennonite reserves, Gladstone, Minnedosa, Shell River, and the Shoal Lake districts. I saw a great deal of grain, both in

sheaf and in stack, and obtained much information from settlers in all parts of the Province. I took samples of wheat from different points, rubbed out of the ear by myself. It at once became evident to me that the weight of this Scotch sife wheat, the quantity of bushels per acre, and its special adaptability to the new process of milling by rollers and purifiers, would command the trade or the world. It simply became a question of the cost of transportation. Any surplus of wheat raised in this country would command a ready sale in the English markets at the highest prices. But I could not fail to observe the carelessness and indifference on the part of the settlers generally to the necessity of harvesting their grain in good condition, and afterward in protecting it in the stack. It was also to be regretted that they attached little or no importance to the quality of the seed, there being many varieties of wheat grown in the Province that are quite unsuitable for this country and climate. I impressed upon one and all, where I had the opportunity of doing so, the absolute necessity of confining themselves exclusively to the Scotch sife, and pointed out to them the importance of properly cleaning their wheat and keeping it in good condition. But as matters stand at present, it reflects very much upon Manitoba and the Northwest when its illconditioned grain comes to be graded at the various shipping points. After traversing about 1,000 miles of the Canadian Northwest, I visited Ontario and Quebec on my way to England."

"How were you impressed with those Provinces?"

"My experience was different from that of most people. An attempt was made to impress me with the fact that Englishmen could do better to jump into the ready-made farms in those Provinces than by becoming pioneer settlers out here. I came to the conclusion that English farmers, if they made a change at all, would do far better by coming right out to the Northwest. Here they have maiden soil to cultivate that will not require fertilizing for a generation; and the amount of capital required would be far less than in the older eastern Provinces. On the whole I concluded that English Farmers would not benefit themselves very much by coming out to Ontario. True, they might be farming their own land and have more freedom; but the profits would hardly be sufficient to justify them in making the change, excepting some exceptional instances the English farmer, who has been the pioneer in every part of the civilized and uncivilized world, can make his way out on the

prairie as successfully as any Canadian farmer. I have met settlers of all nationalities on the prairie; but have never yet met an intelligent practical man who was dissatisfied with his lot or proposed to return home. But I met several young fellows who were altogether unfitted for hard work, but who nevertheless appeared to be happy and contented, although they did not seem to have very bright prospects of making money. Others again, had shaken off their old ideas, and had settled down to the new order of things, and evidently realized the necessity for hard work and its close application. In December, 1881, I returned to England and visited all the chief shipping ports and commercial centers, and exhibited samples of the products of the Northwest. I also read a paper before the Monmouthshire Chamber of Agriculture, entitled "The future wheat supply of Great Britain," and took occasion to especially bring before the chamber the wonderful resources of this country."

"What proportion of that 200,000,000 bushels comes from India?"

"Probably 10,000,000. The supply has increased wonderfully during the past two years and is likely to make wonderful strides in the future, as the cost of production is so small. They get labor there for a mere song. Indeed it is India that Canada must hereafter fear as her keenest competitor in the supply of the British markets."

"How does our wheat compare with any other article on the English market?"

"With the exception of the finest quality of Australian, and the highest qualities of Baltic wheat, it would at the present time command a higher price than any other article. And when the new process of milling becomes general in England, which is only a question of time, Northwest wheat will be more appreciated as it will be better known, and will then command the highest prices paid for any wheat."

"When did you arrive in Canada the second time?"

"In May last. I spent the summer and autumn in visiting parts of the Dominion not taken in in my first trip; and have since laid up in Winnipeg. It is quite probable that I shall locate permanently in Winnipeg."

"What will be the probable result of your visit here?"

"I hope it will result in bringing out a large number of settlers."

"How do you like our bracing winter weather?"

"It agrees with me splendidly. I like it far better than English winter weather. In-

deed, it is indefinitely preferable to English damp and fog. I have enjoyed the weather here. It is alarming to read of 40 and 50 below zero on paper; but I would far sooner have the weather we have had here this winter to the winter in Ontario, Quebec or England.

I felt the cold in Bismarck, Da., in December, 1881, far more than I have felt the coldest day here this winter. All that people need do is to keep themselves sufficiently clothed and an even temperature in their houses."

STOCK RAISING IN MANITOBA.

Prize Essay by Major Boulton, of Shell River.

In attempting to write an essay upon the raising of stock in this Province, it should, in my opinion, contain practical advice to intending settlers, or the practical experience of resident settlers, rather than the scientific or experimental knowledge of older countries.

It is worthy of note that those who emigrate to a new country, no matter to what part of the world they may go, will be wiser to imitate the best experience they can find in that country rather than apply the knowledge they bring with them—the requirements of the country in which they obtained that knowledge being so widely different from the altered circumstances they find in their new home. If they are self opinionative and secure in their acquired knowledge they will pay dearly for it before they succumb—such has been the experience of old colonists.

I propose, in this paper, to deal with the question, not as it will present itself to us in the future, when the lands of the Province are in a high state of cultivation, but as it appears to the newly arrived settler desiring to take advantage of the capabilities of the country in its primitive state.

Manitoba is especially adapted for stock raising, on account of the salubrity of climate, the luxuriance and variety of its natural vegetation, and the presence of alkali in the water, which possesses the saline qualities so essential to the healthiness of stock.

Animal life feeds upon oxygen, and oxygen is the exhalation of vegetation—therefore, where vegetation is so luxuriant as it is in this country, we have an abundance of that elixir vitae, for all classes of stock. Again, in older countries meadows are prepared with a view of providing a variety and succession of nutritive grasses, whilst here we have them in natural

and wondrous profusion. Grasses, herbs, vegetables, plants, flowers, fruit, and lowland and upland vegetation are so abundant that cattle can provide themselves with as great a variety in their feeding as the most noted epicure can secure in his luxurious home, but with this difference that their instinct teaches them abstemiousness which often times his reason fails.

The late Lord Beaconsfield has described this as "a country of illimitable possibilities" and in thus attempting to describe the foundation of the stock raiser's hopes, I in no way exceed his prediction or the enthusiastic encomiums heaped upon this country by distinguished and practical visitors.

Manitoba has two distinct characteristics in its formation; one portion of it being low and flat, the other undulating and rising toward the Rocky Mountains. The low ground in the Red River Valley and surrounding Lake Manitoba, is about 700 feet above the level of the sea, and for about 100 miles there is little elevation, but from that point the country begins to rise until it reaches, in the north-westerly part of the Province, an altitude of about 2,000 feet. This low part of the Province, which may possibly have been the bottom of a lake at an early period in the history of the country, receives the drainage of an enormous extent of country from the south and west, through the Red and Assiniboine rivers, and an alluvial deposit of several feet in depth has accumulated, which produces an abundance of wild hay, that can be cut in unlimited quantities, offering no impediment to the mower, and practical men can save a large amount of it at a nominal cost per ton, and the ripening properties of the sun being so great, haymakers can generally cut one day and stack a day or so after without the danger of heating, so that the lands of this part of the Province will no doubt become of great value to their owners in the near future. The part of the country of which I feel more privileged to speak excels in the pasturing qualities before referred to, the bottom lands being only occasional depressions in the surface. Looking into the future, we might describe the country in the west as the grazing lands and in the east as the meadows of the Province for the vast amount of stock that will no doubt be raised in it, when by the occupation of the country economical principles will have to be applied to their care, although cultivated grasses will grow equally well anywhere. There is no doubt that sheep will thrive better in the western part of the Province than in the eastern, because of the undulating character of formation, the dryness of its soil and the excellency

of its drainage, but with regard to other classes of stock it would be invidious to draw comparisons, where all parts present so many advantages. The basis of the various mountains in the Province, notably, the Pembina, Riding and Duck ranges, on account of the shelter they afford, the richness and variety of their vegetation, and the supply of timber available for building purposes, present advantages which cannot be overlooked. The deep valleys of the numerous rivers are also good locations for those who purpose devoting their energies solely to the care of stock. The broad valley of the Assiniboine is overflowed by the spring floods, which leave behind an alluvial deposit, producing a rich growth of tall grass, and there are some parts of this valley, near the Shell River, where a thousand tons of hay could be saved within a limited area. The banks of these rivers, often 300 feet high, when exposed to the south and west, lose the snow early in March, owing to the warmth of the sun, and cattle attracted by this early pasture, which oftentimes do not return to their stables, lying out through the night, apparently regardless of the cold. The great desideratum in stock raising is to shorten the season as much as possible, when feed has to be provided for them, and to that end one of the peculiarities of our climate is, that vegetation preserves all the nutritive qualities it possesses when the frost first sets in, only losing them with the first thaw in the spring, so that if stock can only reach this grass through the snow, they can feed themselves all winter—this is clearly proved by the native horses who paw their living through the snow, and never seek any shelter but that of the bluffs. Sheep could paw their own living for a large portion of the winter, and cattle could also be reared to provide for themselves, thus lessening considerably the feeding season, and adaptively to grab their own living, are their main qualifications, trusting to the soil and proper breeding to increase their meat qualities; as the character of the soil will stamp its impress upon stock and improve or depreciate their quantities by its luxuriance or the reverse. I have refrained so far from particularizing any class of stock, as I believe that all kinds of domestic animals and poultry can be reared in this country to combine the highest percentage of increase with the lowest percentage of loss from disease, if ordinary experience and care are brought to bear in their culture. Those who are desirous of applying their industry and capital to the raising of stock, alone, in which I believe there is every encouragement to embark,

owing to the large amount of unoccupied land that will be available for both hay and pasturage, should select a breed solely for stock purposes—the scarcity and consequent high price of labor giving the monopoly of dairying to mixed farming or co-operative factories. To encourage ranching in this Province a law should be enacted that cattle shall have a free range on all unenclosed land, provided they are kept under control, and their owners made responsible for damage done to crops. The most suitable breeds for ranching are the Western Highland cattle, the Galloway or polled Aberdeen, and the Durham. The Highland cattle, I think, would feed themselves for a large portion of the winter, grubbing their living with their muzzles; and they would increase in size on our pasture. Their beef is highly prized in the English market. The black polled cattle are also a very hardy breed, and for a portion of the winter would support themselves—they are very weighty and of a docile temper. The Durhams are a good breed for all purposes, do well in this country, and can be more easily obtained than either of the other breeds. A useful animal for the country can be bred from the common Ontario cow with the Durham or polled Aberdeen bull, and I may here state that it is of the utmost importance, all stock raisers and farmers should secure none but the best bred bulls for the qualities they desire their stock to possess—either in milking or beef. We have Europe, Canada and America to draw our stock from, with excellent periodicals and books to guide us, so that it is merely a question of capital, and it is well for our farmers to realize that it is better to have five cows with a good bull than ten cows with a scrub.

There will be a demand for thoroughbred stock in this country, at advanced prices, so that there is a good opening for a number of herds of that class, and it is well to realize that if young bulls will fetch from \$150 to \$250 as yearlings, twice or thrice the amount can be obtained in one third the time, with less breeding power than for ordinary stock, it will pay to devote careful attention to the highest standard of perfection, or, in other words ten thoroughbred cows, costing the same as forty ordinary ones, will realize as much, with less expense in breeding. The same policy in regard to sheep will meet with the same result. I think that the Leicester or the Cotswold from Ontario are as good a seed to build upon as we can obtain with economy, but we must cross with the black faced Highlander, or the Oxford Downs to produce a

better class of mutton. The fault of the Ontario breed is that they run too much to fat, a most undesirable quality for mutton, so that a cross must be secured, which will reduce that propensity. The coldness and dryness of the climate will improve the texture of the wool. In the western part of the Province there is a splendid opening for sheep raising. Mr. Bligh, on the Assiniboine between Fort Ellice and Shell River, killed two lambs on the 1st of November, weighing respectively 69 and 65 lbs. net. There is little damage from frost in the lambing season, and sheep thrive well on the prairie hay. The country is as well adapted for the breeding of horses as any other class of stock, and it has been proved beyond dispute that horses will not only endure the rigours of the north-west storms, but will also winter themselves and keep fat on the prairie, uncared for by man. I consider that a horse, raised on the prairie, is worth more than 25 per cent. more than an imported horse, as he is acclimatized, and, what is of more importance, he is accustomed to the water, which is generally impregnated with alkali and seems to affect injuriously the kidney of horses unused to it. Horses brought from Ontario require great care and attention, numbers dying every year from want of attention and from injudicious treatment, whereas the natives thrive and do well. The home market is the market we have to breed for at present, and I think that a cross between a lower Canadian stallion and an Ontario mare would make a most useful animal for this country. The mares should have good bone, good size, and some blood in them for speed, as no one wants to go home from market at a snail's pace on our winter evenings. As marketing grain is going to form no inconsiderable part of the farmer's work in this country his team should be fitted for the road as well as for the plough. For England, which no doubt will be our foreign market, a different class of horse must be bred. A good sized, roomy, and bony mare from Ontario, with a thoroughbred stallion, carefully selected for his size and qualities, will turn out a valuable horse for export, and when the Hudson's Bay route is opened out, thus ensuring us cheap transport, nothing will be able to compete with us in horseflesh. A very useful beast for light driving can be built up from the native mares by a thoroughbred Ontario stallion, always taking care to secure size and bone; we shall then get a

beast that will feed himself anywhere, stand any amount of hardship and which will not lag on the road. Experience will teach the horsebreeder the best mode of treating his stock, but I would recommend him not to throw away the advantages which the country confers upon him in the ability which the horse displays of caring for himself during the winter from a feeling that a warm stable would be better than the cold blasts of winter. It must be borne in mind that nature provides a covering to the horse commensurate with the degree of cold that he has to withstand, and that there is no purer atmosphere for the young animal to breathe than the unadulterated air of heaven, which will give them health, life and hardihood, and as it saves feed and labor in the cost of their keep, the country should have a fair trial in the native method of rearing horses.

Pigs will form an important item in the farmer's profits in this country, as the cost of raising food for them is small. The breed that we want is the one which will mature rapidly and fatten easily, and I do not think we can improve upon the Berkshire; they will live on the grass and will make nice pork in six or seven months with proper feeding. Pigs particularly want warmth, dryness, cleanliness and plenty of feed; stint them in any one of these and you are losing profit. Care should be taken of them during breeding time and a warm place provided, and they should not be allowed to breed before April, except under special advantages for their care, for if your litter escapes freezing, there is a danger of the sow's teats freezing, in which case your litter is left motherless. Avoid the danger of frost and nothing will repay you so well as the care of this useful animal. Unless you have a good warm house for them and plenty of feed, it is not wise to let your litter come in autumn, as there is a long winter to face, and the labor and cost of feeding them will take away the profits.

Poultry does exceedingly well in this country, especially turkeys, the climate being so dry. Manitoba is the home of the wild duck, goose and chicken. A neighbor of mine had a chicken hatched on the 8th of July, and before the 8th of the following July she had hatched out 25 chickens in two broods; this is rather the rule, than the exception. Looking to foreign export, we have a most profitable market for poultry, easily transported in the winter, and any one devoting his labor to their care is sure of a rich reward. Suggestions have been made to do-

mesticate the buffalo and to import the reindeer, but these are experiments that had better be left till we have more leisure and wealth to warrant them. Labor and capital are scarce in a new country, and we cannot spare either from the development of the most useful industries. Mules are a very useful and hardy animal, and will suit the wants of this country very well, but as the market for them is limited, and they do not multiply, it will pay better to keep to the beaten paths of ordinary farming for the present at any rate.

As we make history while the world goes round, there must be a history to the stock raising of the past ten years in this Province, which it is one of the objects of this essay to make known, but to collect the materials for such a history, where the present means of communication are slow and the population are comparative strangers to one another, is a difficult matter, so that a history of stock-raising in this Province, since 1870, must be imperfect and cannot be a complete record.

One of the first importations of superior stock was made by Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, of at Creek, a few miles west of Portage la Prairie, who brought into the country, in 1870, some fine horses and cattle. Mr. McKenzie's Durham Bulls have infused a good strain through a large section of the country, and he has now two or three competitors in a thorough-bred stock.

Mr. Lynch, a brother of Dr. Lynch of Winnipeg, is one of the most noted breeders in the Province, and his stock, all thorough-bred Durhams, fetch a good price. Mr. Shannon, of Westbourne, has been a most successful breeder of grade cattle, and has no doubt reaped a rich harvest from the incoming emigration. Lord Elphinstone purchased a small herd and started a stock farm in the Riding Mountains, near Strathelair, but he has since sold out. Mr. Campbell, of Riding Mountain, an old Hudson Bay Co's officer, imported some West Highland cattle this year at considerable cost, and has arrangements with that breed which will be watched with much interest. If he keeps his breed pure and gives a thorough test to their capabilities to winter themselves he will have a valuable herd. Mr. McDonald, a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Co's, has a herd of grades, and a beautifully situated farm of 2000 acres, "Gleecoe," in the valley of the Assiniboine, near Fort Ellice. He has now about 80 head in charge of his brother from Ayrshire, Scotland, the "home of the West Highland cattle, and purposes improving his breed. Mr. Dawson, from Lin-

colnshire, England, has a farm of 2000 acres on Snake Creek, near Fort Ellice, with about 100 head of cattle on it. He imported a small herd of pure bred Galloways, and uses nothing but a Galloway bull. He is pursuing his stock-raising in thoroughly practical manner, rearing his stock to feed themselves as much as possible, and wintering them in open sheds. Until the 1st of January, he feeds them hay at night only, sending them off to the prairie for their morning meal, and they come back in the evening with full paunches, and drink no water the snow they get sufficing. After the 1st of January, he feeds them altogether on hay. He will not part with a female, and in a few years he will have a valuable herd of polled Galloways, thoroughly acclimatized and reared largely to care for themselves in the winter. The Messrs. Bligh, on the Assiniboine between Snell River and Fort Ellice, from Nova Scotia, have a small herd which they are breeding to a Galloway bull. They killed, last fall, a steer two and a half years old, fed on nothing but prairie grass and prairie hay, with very little shelter, which weighed 768 lbs. Their cattle, at this date, December 21st, feed out all day in the valley of the Assiniboine. Mr. Cumming, of Birtle, brought up a hundred head of grade cows from Ontario this year, with a celebrated prize winner of the Durham breed at their head. He purposes taking advantage of the valley of the Bird Tail for his winter feeding grounds. In the Shell River district there are a number of small herds. Mr. Gardiner, from Brighton, England, has commenced with a herd of 25 good grades from Ontario, and a fine thorough-bred bull. He is wedded to the method pursued in the old country, of giving his stock the very best care, and housed them early this autumn. Mr. Dupre, Mr. Field, and Mr. Whitford brought up about 90 head from the neighborhood of Westbourne, good grades from Mr. Lynch and Mr. McKenzie's stock. Mr. Denmark brought in a herd from Minnesota this summer. He killed, in November last, a steer two years and a half old, from a good common cow, which he raised himself on prairie feed, with poor shelter; which weighed 800 lbs.

With regard to horses, I have not heard of much being done. Fort Pelly was selected by the Hudson's Bay Co'y as a stock farm, where under the supervision of Mr. McBeth, the native breed of horses has been much improved and this stock commands good prices on account of their usefulness for prairie traveling and their hardiness. Mr. Fletcher imported up a car load of mares for the purpose of breeding from them, but had the misfortune

to lose his valuable stallion on the way up. The late Mr. James McKay, of Silver Heights, improved the native breed of horses very much and was very successful with them. He also caught and tamed a small herd of Buffaloes, which, at his death, was purchased by Mr. Bedson, Warden of the Penitentiary at Stony Mountain, and they form an interesting sight to all passengers on the trains, which pass that way, where these buffaloes pasture on the prairie along with the cattle. It is satisfactory to feel that a very short reference to the diseases of stock is necessary because few countries have such an immunity from them as this Province. Horses seem to be more subject to attacks than any other class of stock, resulting no doubt from hard fare, hard work and exposure. Pink eye is an infectious disease which attacks Ontario horses, and inflammation is also common, which I attribute to a derangement of the system, brought on by drinking the alkali water to which imported horses are unaccustomed. Mange attacks the native ponies and is very infectious, and unless they are treated for it (an application of sulphur, carbolic acid, lard or coal oil is very effective) and cared for, they will die. Worms are also another form of disease, from which native horses suffer; a table-spoonful of ashes, mixed with their feed every day for a fortnight, will rid them of the pest. I have not heard of any disease that attacks cattle or sheep. Poultry have to be protected from the vermin of the prairie, the country becomes fully stocked, as the climate is such that you can, by building a store house, kill your beef cattle off the grass on the first of November, freeze and store the carcasses and ship to market through the winter, at your leisure. There a few feeding stables, in the old country, that can put more weight and fat to an animal, with three

I think the best mode of treating the subject of wintering stock in this country, is to give a detailed method that a newly arrived settler should pursue who desires to make stock-raising his specialty. "Experience don't" should be borne in mind by all settlers in a new country, and a picture from Punch comes to my mind, which is most applicable to a man who invests his money, without any experience.

JONES AND ROBINSON LOQUITORS.

Robinson.—"Hallo Jones, into another partnership? I thought that you had had enough of partnerships."

Jones.—"Ah! but you see, circumstances alter cases; before, I had all the capital and my partner had the experience, now I have the experience and my partner has the capital."

A. I men have to buy their experience, and the cheaper they buy it the better it is for

them. A man may invest \$20,000, and from want of experience may be no better off than a man who has invested a thousand; but that is no reason why a man who has sunk his money should not take advantage of the experience he has gained to reimburse himself. The deduction I wish to draw from this homily is, that if a man has \$20,000 to invest, he should invest only a small portion of it to gain experience by, reserving the rest to aid the necessity of a partner. There are two classes of farming in this country which are profitable—grain and stock—the former requires physical powers to endure the labor of cultivating the soil, and the latter requires capital to purchase the stock. There are coming to this country a class of young men who have not been brought up to labor, but who bring with them a small amount of capital, and to them I would give the following advice, warning them that a close and constant application of their industry is always essential to success, as well as economizing the profits of their industry. For those who will bear that in mind, there is, with regard to stock-raising in this country, a most promising future in store; not short of emulating Senator Cochrane, who is the owner of a ranch with 10,000 head of cattle in the North West territory, and of a large herd of the most highly bred cattle that any country could produce, on his beautiful farm at Compton, Quebec.

I should advise two young men to club their resources, say £400 each, and on their arrival in Winnipeg, in May or June, purchase 25 common cows at £12 each, (these could also be obtained at Portage la Prairie or Brandon) and, in Ontario, as they pass through it, after consulting with the authorities of the Model Farm in Guelph, or some other well-known public source of information, a thorough bred bull of the class they fancy most, at, say, £60, a flock of 41 sheep, £35, 2 native ponies, with harness, capable of drawing a mower, £45, a saddle pony, £15, a well-trained dog, £10, a mower and rake, £26, 2 carts, £12; a camping outfit, more suitably and economically purchased in this country than elsewhere, £10, and sundries £12, leaving £25 for provisions for two years. With this outfit they can start off either in a south-westerly or north-westerly direction, as their fancy dictates, until they reach a suitable place for wintering. Their stock will fasten on the journey. After the 15th of June, a smudge should be built for the cattle, in the evening to keep off the mosquitoes; this is done by making a small fire and turning rods over it to cause it to smoulder and make

smoke. The cattle very soon appreciate the value of a smudge and will not leave it all night. About the middle of July the ground for wintering on should be selected, having regard to hay and a bluff of timber for shelter and to get logs in for stables. There are large quantities of unoccupied land, owned by non-resident speculators, who are holding it until the development of the country causes it to rise in value, so that for years there will be plenty of room for the purpose of pasturing a wintering cow, and no limit as to choice though perhaps in some cases permission may have to be obtained. The ponies and mower will at once be brought into requisition, and a sufficiency of hay saved for winter consumption, allowing about 3 tons for cows and 1 ton for calves and sheep, per head: this is a liberal allowance. The hay can be stacked where it is cut or hauled to the site of the stable. After the hay has been secured logs would require to be cut for a stable, and as it is only to be temporary, if the logs are not perfectly sound it is immaterial. You should put up two stables 22x26 ft. each 25 feet apart the centre space to form a shed for the sheep. You will cut the logs the proper length, 6 or 7 inches in diameter at the top, and 9 rounds or 36 logs for the walls of each building, 4 small ones, two on each side, to form the mangers, fitted into the logs as the building is raised, and one more for the ridge pole. Fit one round on the top of another by notching the logs at each end; not on the manger logs in, put on the ridge pole across the centre of the building to support the roof, then put one number of small poles from the ridge pole to each side of the building for the roof, and your building is up. After having put up both buildings, place three logs from one to the other, to support the roof of your shed, stretch poles across these for your roof and lean a timber against the back part for the back of the shed, then chink in the logs of your buildings with pieces of split wood and plaster the cracks with mud. Cut a door out of each stable leading into the shed, then haul your hay, pile it on the roof as high as you like, stack it behind your stables and you will then have as comfortable a place for your stock as you could desire. After it once freezes up there is no rain, no floor is required, and do not plaster too close, but leave room for fresh air to come in, as it is a great benefit to keep stock too warm, their health depends upon the purity of the atmosphere. You now require to put up a shanty for yourselves, 12x14 feet, in the same manner, excepting that you put on a sod roof instead of a hay one, and you can put in a comfort

able winter with just enough work to keep you busy. After your first year your experience of the country will teach you whether to pursue a nomadic existence for another year or to select a homestead not too far from some good hay land, which will be available for your use, for the increase of your herd. Pursue the practice I have before advocated of rearing your herd to pick their living as far into the winter as possible, and not house your young stock, as the shelter of sheds is sufficient, and they will thrive well under that treatment; care for your calves during the winter and in raising them do not let them run with the cows, but fence them in and the cows will come home to them as regularly as clockwork, your calves will be contented all day and they will grow up tame and accustomed to handling, a most important feature to consider, and you preserve the udders of your cows in good milk ing order, so that in September, if you wish, you can make a couple or three months butter from them, and they will not wander far from their calves, thus acquiring less attention in pasturing. After a year or two's experience you can elect whether sheep or cattle are best suited to your taste, or continue combining the two. Any one pursuing the plan I have sketched out, with intelligence and industry, will gain valuable experience at no cost, and will lay the foundation of a future fortune. It is claimed we have 250 million acres of agricultural land in this country, and I have no reason to doubt the fact, so that, for two or three generations, there will be ample room for the enterprise of stock raisers, with the smallest possible outlay of capital. The cost of production of stock in this manner is limited to the amount of labor you have to employ, with the increase of your herd, in saving hay for them and tending them, and the cost of any land you may rent or purchase, that you wish to permanently occupy, but as land is at a minimum value to-day, and will increase and advance steadily by the occupation of the country, it will bear its own profit and need not necessarily be charged against the cost of producing your stock. As the cost of securing land increases, so also the cost of producing your stock will necessarily advance. It is unnecessary to invest much capital in buildings, as the class of stable I have described is sufficient for the care of stock, until the wealth of the owner enables him cultivate his taste and pride in more perfect arrangements for his purposes. For some years feeding stables will not be necessary, until the country becomes fully stocked, as the climate is such that you can, by building a store house, kill your beef cattle off the grass on the first of November, freeze and store the carcasses and ship to market, through the winter at your leisure. There are few feeding stables in the old country that can put more fat and weight on to an animal with three months' feeding than our pasture can in its native vegetation, and those who desire to take advantage of the present circumstances of the country will be wise to come now, when there is room for all.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

DOMINION LANDS.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations all Surveyed even numbered sections, excepting 8 and 24, in Manitoba and the North West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

HOMESTEADS.

Homesteads may be obtained upon payment of an Office Fee of Ten Dollars, subject to the following conditions as to residence and cultivation:

In the "Mile Belt Reserve," that is the even numbered sections lying within one mile of the line or Branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and which are not set apart for town sites or reserved for special purposes made in connection with town sites, railway stations, mounted police posts, mining and other special purposes, the homesteader shall begin actual residence upon his homestead within six months from the date of entry and shall reside upon and make the land his home for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of entry; and shall within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional: making twenty five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry, he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional,—so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres additional broken and prepared for crop.

Land, other than that included in Mile Belt, Townsite Reserves, and Coal and Mineral Districts may be homesteaded in either of the two following methods:

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry (unless entry shall have been made on or after the 1st day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the 1st day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall within the first year from date of entry break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty five acres and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped; and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceeding his application for homestead patent.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law he will be permitted to purchase his homestead on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months subsequent to date of homestead entry and (in case entry was made after the 25th day of May 1883) has cultivated thirty acres thereof.

In the case of a homesteader being entitled to receive his homestead patent for land occupied by him for the full period of three years, he will on production of a certificate to that effect from the Commissioner of Dominion Lands be permitted to make a second entry.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

Any homesteader may at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, but not at a later date, should there be available land adjoining the homestead, enter an additional quarter section of and as a pre-emption on payment of an office fee of ten dollars.

The pre-emption right entitles the homesteader who obtains entry for a pre-emption to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent; but should the homesteader fail to fulfil the homestead conditions he forfeits all claim to his pre-emption.

The price of pre-emptions, not included in town sites reserves, is two dollars and fifty cents an acre. Where land is north of the northerly limit of the land grant along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and is not within twenty-four miles of any branch of that Railway or twelve miles of any other Railway, pre-emptions may be obtained for two dollars per acre.

to be made in the following manner:—The land to be purchased shall be sold at public auction, and the price shall be determined by the auctioneer, and the land shall be sold to the highest bidder.

TIMBER.

30 cords of wood, 1,800 lineal feet of house logs, 2,000 fence rails, and 400 roof rails.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity, available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area 30 acres, at the price of five dollars per acre cash, or on a deferred basis, at the rate of five dollars per acre, with interest at the rate of five per cent. The lands covered by such licenses are thereby withdrawn from homestead and preemption entry, and from sale.

SALES.

The odd numbered sections, excepting eleven and twenty-nine north of the northerly limit of the land grant of the Canadian Pacific Railway and not included in any land grant or Reserve, may be purchased at two dollars per acre.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for land may be in cash, or by Police or Military Bounty warrants.

COAL.

Coal Districts have been set apart as follows:

1. On the Souris River, south of Moose Mountain.
2. On the South Saskatchewan River, near Medicine Hat.
3. On the North Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton.
4. On the Bow River, below the falls.
5. On the Belly River.

The price per acre is, for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, ten dollars, and for anthracite coal, twenty dollars.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders will be invited.

MINERAL LANDS.

Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location, for the same, but no mining location shall be granted until the discovery of the vein, lode, or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

On discovering a mineral deposit, any person may obtain a mining location upon marking out his location on the ground in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the Agent of Dominion Lands for the District within ninety days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by Mining Regulations and paying at the same time an office fee of five dollars which, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of one year from the date of recording his claim the claimant may, upon filing proof with the Local Agent that he has expended in actual mining operations on the claim the amount prescribed in the Mining Regulations in his behalf, by paying to the Local Agent therefor the price per acre fixed by the regulations; and a further sum of fifty dollars to cover the cost of survey.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal, and Mineral Laws, and copies of the regulations may be obtained upon application to

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,

Ottawa, Ontario.

THE COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION LANDS,

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE DOMINION LANDS AGENT, in Manitoba, or the North West Territories.

M. BURGESS

STAGES IN MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

CARRYING MAILS.

Assissippi to Ft. Ellice, Wednesday, 7 a.m., leave Ft. Ellice Friday 3 p.m.

Bird's Hill to Springfield, Oak Bank and Cook's Creek, Saturday 9.30 a.m. Leaves Cook's Creek, 2.30 p.m.

Birtle and Elkhorn via Beulah. Leaves Elkhorn, calling at the Elkhorn Hotel, Tuesday and Thursday mornings. Leaves Birtle Wednesday and Friday mornings.

Birtle to Fort Ellice, Beaver Rapids, Wewyn and Moosomin, Monday and Thursday, 7 a.m. Leaves Moosomin, Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m.

Birtle to Tuddburn, Rossburn and Oakburn, Wednesday, 7 a.m. Leaves Oakburn, Thursday, 9 a.m.

Birtle to Warleigh, Saturday 6 p.m. Leaves Warleigh, Saturday 3.30 p.m.

Brandon to Rapid City, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2.45 p.m. Leave Rapid City, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 a.m.

Brandon to Beresford and Souris, (Plum Creek), Friday, 7 a.m., Tuesday 2 p.m. Leave Souris, Monday, 7.30 a.m., Thursday 7 a.m.

Brandon to Rounthwaite, Wawonaissa, Millford and Two Rivers, Monday and Thursday 7 a.m. Leave Two Rivers Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m.

Brandon to Hazlewood, Carrolltown, Sheppard's Ferry, Sheppardville, Turtle Mountain and Deloraine, Friday 7 a.m. Leave Deloraine, Tuesday 6 a.m.

Brandon to Beresford, Monteith, Melgund, Napinka and Menota, Friday 7 a.m. Leave Menota, Tuesday 1 p.m.

Brandon to Pendennis, Friday 3 p.m. Leave Pendennis, Friday 7 p.m.

Broadview to Crescent Lake and Yorkton, Friday, 6 a.m. Leave Yorkton, Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Beulah to Arrow River, Tuesday, 1 p.m. Leave Arrow River, Tuesday, 9 a.m.

Calgary to Midnapore, Sheep Creek, High River, the Leavings, and Fort McLeod, every Thursday 9 a.m. Leave Fort McLeod every Monday at 9 a.m. Arrive Calgary, Wednesday 4 p.m.

Carberry to Fairview, Petrel, Wellwood, Oberon, Neepawa and Salisbury, Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m. Leave Salisbury, Wednesday and Saturday 11.30 a.m.

Carman to Pomeroy, Wednesday, 4 p.m.

Leave Pomeroy Wednesday 1 p.m.

Clandeboy to Selkirk, Saturday 12 noon. Leave Selkirk, Saturday 3 p.m.

Clare to Carlyle, Saturday 8 a.m. Leave Carlyle, Saturday, 12 noon.

Clearwater to Cartwright and Wakopa, Monday, 7 a.m. Leave Wakopa, Tuesday 7 a.m.

Clearwater to Cartwright (extra), Wednesday 8 a.m. Leave Cartwright, Wednesday 2 p.m.

Darlingford to Calf Mountain, Wednesday and Saturday 7 a.m. Leave Calf Mountain, Wednesday and Saturday, 8.30 a.m.

Deloraine to Lennox, Montefore and Waskada, Monday 7 a.m. Leave Waskada, Tuesday, 7 a.m.

Elkhorn to Beulah, Friday 7 a.m. Leave Beulah, Saturday 8 a.m.

Emerson to Gauthier, Wednesday and Saturday, 1 p.m. Leave Gauthier, Wednesday and Saturday 9 a.m.

Emerson to Ridgeville and Green Ridge, Saturday 2 p.m. Leave Green Ridge, Saturday, 8 a.m.

Fort Alexander to Pequis, every alternate Monday. Leave Pequis every alternate Saturday.

Fort Ellice, to Assissippi. Friday 3 p.m. Return Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Fort Ellice to Binscarth, Silver Creek, and Shell River, every Wednesday. Leave Shell River every Tuesday.

Fort Ellice to De Clare, Thursday 1 p.m. Leave De Clare, Thursday, 7 a.m.

Gimli to Clandeboy and Pequis every alternate Tuesday, leave Pequis every alternate Saturday.

Gretna to Blumenort and Rheinland, Tuesday and Saturday 1.30 p.m. Leave Rheinland Tuesday and Saturday 8.30 a.m.

Gretna to Pembina Mountain, Tuesday and Saturday, 2.10 p.m. Leave Pembina Mountain Junction, Tuesday and Saturday, 12.50 p.m.

Gladstone to Golden Stream and Wellington, Monday 1 p.m. Leave Wellington, Monday 7 a.m.

Gladstone to Blake and Richmond, Monday, 7 a.m. Leave Richmond 12 noon.

Griswold to Lothair, Wheatland, Oak River and Viola Dale, Friday 6 a.m. Leave Viola Dale, Saturday 8.30 a.m.

Griswold to Muskawata and Hillview Tuesday, 2.30. Leave Hillview, Tuesday 7 a.m.

Headingly to Blythfield, Friday, 2 p.m. Leave Blythfield, Friday 7 a.m.

Indian Head to Balgarres, Friday 2 p.m. Return Thursday 9 a.m.

Langvale to Wawonaissa, Alcester, Rayfield, Fairburn, Ninga, Killarney, Rowland, Alcester, Langvale, Wawonaissa and Langvale (round route.) Leave Langvale, Monday 9 a.m.; Wawonaissa, Monday 2 p.m.; returning via Langvale and arriving at Wawonaissa, Thursday, 2 p.m.; leaving for Langvale again Thursday, 6 p.m.

Manda to Elm Valley and Woodworth, Monday, 1 p.m. Leave Elm Valley, Monday 4 p.m.

Manitou to Silver Springs, Pilot Mound, Preston, Crystal City and Clearwater, Tuesday and Saturday, 9 a.m. Leave Clearwater Monday and Wednesday, 8 a.m.

Manitou to Kingsley, Swan Lake, Norquay, Beaconsfield, Summerset, St. Leon and Manitou (round route.) Leave Manitou, Tuesday and Friday, 7.20 a.m., returning next day. Manitou Pembina Crossing, Ruttanville, Tuesday and Saturday, 9 a.m. Leaves Ruttanville, Tuesday and Saturday, 9 a.m. Leaves Ruttanville, Tuesday and Saturday 7 p.m.

Manitou to New Haven and Lorne, Tuesday 7 a.m. Leaves Lorne Tuesday, 11.30 a.m.

Marney to Straithclair, Wednesday 12.30 p.m. Leaves Straithclair, Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Meadow Lea to Hanlon, Saturday 12 noon. Leaves Hanlon Saturday, 6 a.m.

Medicine Hat to Fort McLeod and return connects with C.P.R. trains.

Menota to Sourisford, Buterfield and Antler, Tuesday 7 a.m. Leaves Antler, Monday 7 a.m.

Millbrook to Richland, Thursday 6.35 p.m., Saturday 4.35 p.m. Leaves Richland, Thursday 4.30 p.m., Saturday 2.30 p.m.

Millford to Glenboro, Monday, 6 p.m. Leaves Glenboro, Monday, 12 noon.

Millford to Ninette, Tuesday 1 p.m. Leaves Ninette, Tuesday 8 a.m.

Minnedosa to Clanwilliam and Murchison, Saturday 2 p.m. Leaves Murchison, Saturday, 7.30 a.m.

Minnewashta to Mountain City and Stoddardville, Monday and Friday 3 p.m. Leaves Stoddardville, Monday and Friday 6 p.m.

Moosomin to Fort Ellice and Birtle, Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m. Leaves Birtle, Monday and Thursday 7 a.m.

Moosomin to Fort Ellice, Silver Creek, Binscarth, Russell and Shell River, Friday 8 a.m.

Moosomin to Moose Mountain, Carlyle and Alameda, Thursday, 8 a.m. Leaves Alexander, Monday 8 a.m.

Moosomin to Hilburn, Rocanville and Redpath, Saturday 8 a.m. Leaves Redpath, Friday 8 a.m.

Nelson to Miami, Lintathen, Campbellville, Carman and Salterville, Thursday, 7 a.m.

Nelson to Warrington, Wednesday, 12.30 p.m. Leave Warrington, Wednesday, 9 a.m.

Oak River to Hamilton, Chamuh and Carlingville, Friday 3 p.m. Leave Carlingville, Friday 8 a.m.

Oak River to Tatonka. Leave on arrival of mail from Griswold every Wednesday, returning same day.

Otterbourne to Joly, Tuesday and Friday 8 a.m. Leave Joly, Tuesday and Friday 10.30 a.m.

Pleasant Forks, Ellisboro, and Wolf Creek, Monday 8 a.m. Leaves Wolf Creek, Tuesday 8 a.m.

Pilot Mound to Marrinhurst, Glenora, Roseberry and Glendenning, Wednesday, 3 p.m. Leave Glendenning, Thursday 11 a.m.

Portage la Prairie to Indianford, Treherne, Olive, Camille and Littleton, Friday 7 a.m. Leave Littleton, Wednesday 7 a.m.

Portage la Prairie to Oakland, Wednesday, 7 a.m. Leave Oakland, Wednesday, 12.30 a.m.

Prince Albert to Kinistino, every three weeks each way to connect with mail from Troy.

Rapid City to Newdale, Marney and Shoal Lake, Tuesday, 8 a.m. Leave Shoal Lake, Thursday 8 a.m.

Rat Portage to Beaver Forks and Fort Francis, 1st and 15th of each month. Leave Fort Francis, 8th and 23rd.

Reaburn to Lake Francis, St. Laurent and Oak Point, Tuesday, 7 a.m. Leave Oak Point, Monday, 7 a.m.

Reaburn to Meadow Lea and Woodlands, Wednesday and Saturday each way to connect with Winnipeg trains.

Regina to Carisdale, Friday 2 p.m. Leave Carisdale, Friday 7 a.m.

Salisbury to Edom and Orange Ridge, Thursday, 7 p.m.

Selkirk to Dynevor and Pequis, Tuesday and Saturday, 2 p.m. Leave Pequis, Monday and Wednesday, 6 a.m.

Sewell to Montrose, Brookdale, Creelford and Glendale, Friday 7.30 a.m. Leave Glendale, Saturday, 9.30 a.m.

Shoal Lake to Orrwold, Wednesday, 12 noon. Leave Orrwold, Wednesday 8 a.m.

Stonewall to Argyll, Saturday 1 p.m. Leave Argyll, Saturday 8 a.m.

Stonewall to Balmoral, Greenwood and

Forton, Saturday, 1.30 p.m. Leave Forton
Saturday 7 a.m.

Stonewall to Balmoral, extra (See Stone-
wall to Balmoral, Greenwood). Leave Stone-
wall, Wednesday 3.30 p.m. Leave Balmoral

Wednesday, 12 noon. Leave Balmoral
Thornhill to Alexander, Tuesday, and
Saturday 10 a.m. Leave Alexander, Tuesday
and Saturday 8.15 a.m.

Touchwood Hill to Wishart, Thursday,
12.30 p.m. Leave Wishart, Thursday 8 a.m.

Troy to Fort Qu'Appelle, 7.30 a.m. daily.
Leave Fort Qu'Appelle, 1.30 p.m. daily.

Troy to Qu'Appelle, Touchwood, Buffalo,
Stobart, Willoughby, Kirkpatrick and Prince
Albert, Tuesday, 7 a.m. Leave Prince Al-
bert, Tuesday 7 a.m.

Troy to Qu'Appelle, Touchwood, Stobart,
Carlton, Battleford and Edmonton, January

7th and every alternate Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Leave Edmonton every alternate Thursday.

Turtle Mountains to Desford and Wakopa,
Monday, 8 a.m. Leave Wakopa, Tuesday,
8 a.m.

Virden to Manda, Woodworth, Pipestone,
Bellevue and Virden (round trips) Leave

Virden, Monday 7 a.m. Leave Bellevue

Monday, 4 p.m. Arrive Virden, Tuesday,
11.30 a.m.

Westbourne to Totogan, Wednesday and
Saturday, 12 noon. Leaves Totogan, Wed-
nesday and Saturday 3 p.m.

Winnipeg to Middle Church, St. Andrews,
Lower Fort Garry, Selkirk, Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday, 7 p.m. Leave Selkirk,
Monday, Wednesday and Friday 8 a.m.

Winnipeg to Sunnyside, Plympton, Mill-
brook and Dundee, Saturday 8 a.m. Leaves
Dundee, Friday, 7 a.m.

Winnipeg to St. Charles, Headingly, St.
Francois Xavier and Pigeon Lake, Tuesday
and Friday, 7 a.m. Leaves Pigeon Lake

Tuesday and Friday, 7 a.m.

Winnipeg to St. Norbert and St. Agathe,
Wednesday and Saturday 8.30 a.m. Leaves
St. Agathe, Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m.

Winnipeg to St. Anne's, Prairie Grove,
Clear Spring, Lorette and La Broquerie, Sat-
urday, 8.30 a.m. Leaves La Broquerie,

Friday 6 a.m.

Leaves Medicine Hat to Fort McLeod every
Wednesday morning. Leaves Fort McLeod

for Medicine Hat connecting with C.P.R.
express going east, every Friday morning.

Land Department.

POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

SIR D. L. MACPHERSON,

Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior

A. WALSH, Esq.,

Dominion Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, Man.

DOMINION LAND AGENT

Carlyle Assiniboia

Regina "

Touchwood Hills. "

Swift Current "

Prince Albert Saskatchewan

Battleford "

Calgary Alberta.

Edmonton "

Winnipeg Manitoba.

Brandon "

Nelson "

Birtle "

Deloraine "

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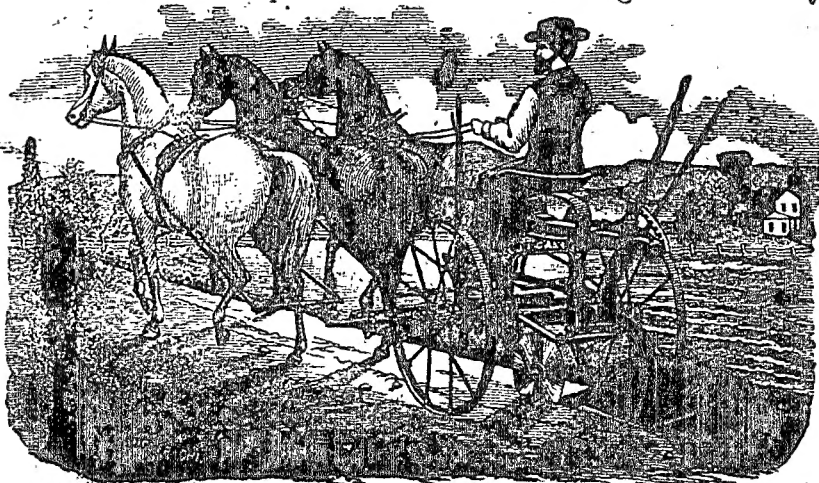
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Rates of Passage to Liverpool from Winnipeg via Quebec (All Rail Route.)

CABIN—\$126, \$116 and \$106 [according to location of stateroom.] INTERMEDIATE—\$70.25.
STEERAGE—\$45.50. From Winnipeg via Port Arthur: Cabin—\$126, \$116 and \$106 [according to location of stateroom.] Intermediate—\$67.25 Steerage—\$48.50.
Prepaid Passage Certificates to bring friends and relatives from the old country to any railway station in the Western States, Manitoba and N. W. Territories.
Great Reduction in rates via the Canadian Pacific New Lake Route. Prepaid Certificates, Liverpool or Glasgow to Winnipeg, issued at the extraordinary low rate of \$49. Intermediate, and \$7 Steerage. Now is the time to send for your friends. Rates quoted to all C. P. R. Stations. For full particulars and Tickets apply to any of the Agents.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt all along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

\$2.50 PER ACRE

upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 PER ACRE, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer lands.

Without Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation.

The Reserved Sections along the Main Line, i.e., the odd-numbered sections within one mile of the railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance. Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full. Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at 10 per cent premium on their par value and accrued interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal; or any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES AND CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of lands, apply to JOHN H. McFAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.